

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

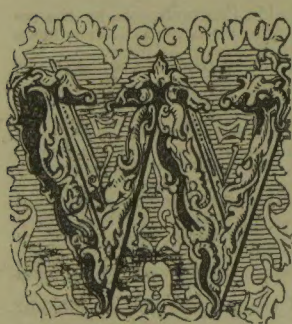


No. 237.—Vol. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## HEALTH OF TOWNS.



**W**e believe our leading statesmen are impressed, or are beginning to be impressed, with the conviction that the direction of their legislative efforts, for the future, must be towards social improvements, bettering the means of living, or what may be called the "science of life." In this respect we have yet much to learn. We make wealth and acquire skill, but do not apply them to the things around us so completely or extensively as it is in our power to do. We are great and wealthy, but live, move, and respire among deteriorating influences that money might remove, but does not. We rule the world from the midst of filth and fever. These enemies, being invisible, we do not think them worth combating, though, figures prove they are killing nearly two hundred every day that passes over us, besides diminishing the health and happiness of those who escape. Suppose an armed force bringing such destruction among us, what exertions and sacrifices would be made to destroy it! But we live on in singular indifference to the "pestilence that slayeth at noon-day," and the "arrow that flieth by night," though we have in our power the means of defence: energy to use them seems all that is wanting to shield us from that mass of suffering which comes under the definition of "preventable disease." The question is one affecting alike both rich and poor; for our neglect is very impartial as to all classes; the dwellings of the richest and noblest are in close contact with hotbeds of contagion; and even in the internal arrangements of buildings of the highest class, modern science points out defects that sow diseases in the midst of magnificence. Classes are exclusive enough, and divided by impassable gulfs and chasms from each other; but, physically and locally, they cannot "dwell apart," and accident or necessity, as if to prove that all are so far

on a level, has brought startling contrasts into close juxtaposition. The Houses of Parliament, where our Statesmen achieve their greatness, and the old Abbey, where they rest in monumental fame from their labours, are surrounded by one of the dirtiest and most disreputable neighbourhoods of the Metropolis: the Palace of the Sovereign is badly placed for health, and worse built for convenience: all the money that has been lavished on it has not secured either comfort or grandeur. The House of those Merchant Princes who hold "the gorgeous East in fee," has, we have heard, some of its windows walled up to keep out the disgusting smells of a skin and leather market: a strange anomaly this, that the rulers of the Continent of India cannot remove from beneath their very noses a nuisance which the smallest of their tributary Princes would not tolerate within a mile of his dwelling! And more, and worse than these instances, in this the nineteenth century, we permit cattle markets to be held in the very heart of a densely crowded city, which can only be reached through miles of busy streets, and allow the same cattle to be slaughtered in back kitchens, shops, and cellars, in every part of the town, under circumstances that brutalise men and torture the brutes, and both without necessity. Worse again than this, we tolerate the interment of the dead in the haunts of the living, where the sanctity of the grave and every association connected with peace and repose are violated; where outrages the most horrible are committed, avarice making burial a profitable trade, which, to its own gain, sacrifices the feelings and health of the living, and even dares to mock and "profane the service of the dead" and the rites of the Church. It is scarcely credible that such things can co-exist with the intelligence and spirit we display in other matters. But the energy that has established our boundless dominion over other nations has not yet been turned to securing health for ourselves. While we are yoking steam to our chariots, and making the yet more mysterious forces of nature carry our thoughts across whole kingdoms, with little less than the speed of that thought itself, we live on in communities where the almost awful excess of vitality has far outrun the provisions for maintaining it in health and vigour. Machinery, of nearly superhuman ingenuity, spins, and weaves, and performs material miracles in the centre of thousands who scarcely know what pure air is,

and to whom the "breath of life" is a misnomer—so loaded is it with poison and disease. Our Manchesters are marvels for all that can create wealth; nothing has been neglected—save that without which wealth is valueless; where "Perceval wrote, and Dalton lived," nearly two thousand children perish annually "over and above the mortality natural to mankind!"

Statesmen are, as we have already said, beginning to be alive to these evils; the contests of party are being changed from purely political questions to social ones. It is a field almost untouched, and the few attempts yet made have proved almost abortive, because no great or united movement has been made in support of them. A few isolated attempts on the part of some legislator, who takes up a question as a hobby, make no impression. The fate of Mr. Mackinnon's Smoke Prohibition Bill, and his Bill for preventing Interment in Towns, is that of all such products of individual zeal, sneered at, postponed, every discussion cut short by a "count out." Furnaces may darken the air, and gorged grave-yards corrupt it till the end of time, ere an unsupported individual put an end to the evils. How should it be otherwise? Legislators themselves complain that the greatest difficulty in the way of improvement in such matters is the indifference of the people. The utmost that can be done at present, therefore, is to awaken an interest on such matters; attention once directed to an evil, it almost always ceases. For this purpose, an Association has been formed with the express object of disseminating information as to the "Health of Towns," and the causes that injure it. This is the utmost that scientific and intelligent men can effect at present. They may act as "flappers" to that heavy body, the public, as deeply absorbed in the business of life as the philosophers of Laputa were in abstract meditation. Many ills are inseparable from poverty; and, unless a Government can lift the whole community to a state of comparative affluence, they will continue to exist; this no Government can do, and it will be necessary to guard against unreasonable expectations. But, as far as life in cities or towns is artificial, it may be bettered by interference and arrangement. The air and light of heaven are pure and free, till man pollutes the one, and excludes the other from his dwellings—darkness being in a measure forced upon the people by



FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—MARSEILLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



a mischievous Window-tax. Drainage may be regulated; supplies of water may be regulated. In both these particulars, the community is at present given over, as a property, to public companies, whose first care is, of course, their own profit. Other abuses are equally or even more assailable, and "that's comfort yet;" for instance, though, at the recent Banquet at Guildhall, a Cabinet Minister said the House of Lords is "united in its determination to maintain the immunities and privileges of the City," we trust the privilege and immunity of keeping a cattle market in a spot where in no other city of Europe such a dangerous annoyance would be allowed, is not to be perpetual; we will answer for it that, when the time comes (and it is coming rapidly) the House of Lords will cut down this and sundry other "privileges and immunities," of the City and other bodies alike, with remarkable readiness, though the truth would not have recommended an after-dinner speech in the precincts of Guildhall. Future Governments will not be as apathetic in these matters as past ones have been; their existence as Governments will turn on such points; men's minds are being directed to the causes at work around them; they are no longer dazzled by Gazettes and bulletins of battles and victories abroad, and hounded on into senseless hatreds and divisions at home, for the advantage of parties and sections whose highest wisdom was the letting things go on to settle themselves as they might. What Governments can do, they will be compelled to do, for their own sakes; the creating an interest in such questions is half the remedy.

There was a time when the Gaol Fever was an ordinary disease, that carried off judges, jurors, and barristers; so attention was turned to it, and it has ceased: the Scurvy was once the scourge of our fleets; as it weakened our means of defence, that was examined and remedied; it is now unknown: the Small-Pox has yielded to skill and legislation; and other afflicting evils will in time be added to the same catalogue.

#### PORTS OF SUPPLY: MARSEILLES.

MANY and anxious are the glances cast at present at the accounts from the out-ports: they are the doors through which, in the present need, abundance must enter, or not at all. In Germany, France, Ireland, and England, the same interest is felt as to the supplies from abroad. In the interior of the Sister Isle, the hopes rest on Dublin, or Cork, or Limerick; we in England turn to Liverpool: in the bureau of the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Marseilles and its traffic is the great point of consideration. Thither have arrived the immense purchases of corn that have been effected for the French market at Odessa and in the ports of the Black Sea. The supplies so obtained are understood to be very great: they have had the effect already of lowering the price of grain, or, at least, of checking its rise. In England and Ireland, the same effect has been produced by the large importations from America, which are still on the increase. The accounts from Ireland are, consequently, less gloomy; the prices of provisions are fully to the level of England; they had recently been above it.

Marseilles is one of the most important commercial cities and seaports of France: she is the grand emporium of the south, and the centre of nine-tenths of the trade of France with the countries on the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Marseilles engrosses almost the whole trade between France and Algiers, and is the principal seat of the intercourse carried on by steamers with Malta, Alexandria, and Constantinople.

The Harbour, of which our Engraving presents a fine view, has the access defended by strong fortifications, and lies in the centre of the city. Though not accessible to the largest class of ships, Marseilles is one of the best and safest ports in the world for moderate-sized merchantmen, of which it will accommodate above 1000. There is a lighthouse in the Fort St. Jean, on the north side of the entrance to the port.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

On Saturday afternoon, the Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and other diplomatic agents accredited at the French Court, proceeded to the Palace of the Tuilleries, and complimented the Royal family and the Duchess de Montpensier on her Royal Highness's marriage.

The absence of Lord Normanby upon this occasion has created great excitement among the Paris papers. The official journal, the *Debat*, mentions the fact without any remark; but the *Presse* is much less discreet. It says:—"As we had stated, the diplomatic corps have been received, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier. All the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary now at Paris repaired in grand uniforms to this reception, where his Excellency the Ambassador of England shone by his absence. Such was the sincerity of that alliance, and the cordiality of that entente, which we have constantly exhorted our country to distrust."

The current report at Paris is that M. Guizot, at the request of the King, has furnished Lord Brougham with copies of all the correspondence which has passed between Lord Palmerston and the French Government on the subject of the Spanish marriages, in order that his Lordship may be enabled, at a fitting opportunity, to vindicate the course pursued by the French Cabinet.

The *Constitutionnel* confirms the statement relative to the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with the sister of the Duke de Modena. The contract was signed by procurator at Modena on the 30th of October, and on the 31st the marriage was published at Vienna, by order of the Emperor, who is first cousin to the Princess. The future Duchess of Bordeaux is thirty years of age. Her fortune is estimated at 100 millions of francs (four millions British). The Duke of Bordeaux is twenty-six years of age.

The *Presse*, the Court organ, does not seem much pleased at the marriage of the Duc de Bordeaux, the fact of which it confirms, and says it actually took place on the 5th inst. The *Presse* also states that the Duke has notified his marriage to the Viscount de Chateaubriand, and that the Duke of Modena's second sister is betrothed to the second son of Don Carlos.

The Count de Pontois, former Ambassador of France in Switzerland, has been elevated to the dignity of a Peer of France.

On Monday the inscription of the marriage certificate of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, in the registers of the *état-civil* of the Royal Family, took place, with all the usual formalities, in the Salon de Mars, at the Palace of St. Cloud. In addition every branch of the family, all the grand dignitaries of the State, with the Spanish Ambassador, and all the officers of the embassy, were present. At a quarter past four his Majesty entered the hall, leading in the Duchess de Montpensier; the Duke, her husband, supported his Royal mother. They were followed by all the Princes and Princesses, including the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, and Prince Philip of Wirtemberg. The King, the Princes, and all the gentlemen present were in court dresses, or in full uniform, and wore the cordons and other insignia of the several orders with which they are invested. They took their seats at a table covered with velvet, placed under the portrait of Louis XIV. The bride and bridegroom sat between the King and Queen, and the rest of the family in succession at each hand of their Majesties. The Chancellor, Duke Pasquier, in his sinistre, and the Grand Referendary, attended by M. Cauchy, Keeper of the Records, were at the end of the table. Having received the King's command, the Chancellor read the act of marriage solemnised at Madrid. This done, the King rose and signed the entry, and was followed by the Queen, the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, the Princes and Princesses, the Ministers, the Spanish Ambassador, and the other witnesses. At half-past six there was a grand dinner, at which were present the whole of those who took part in the ceremony, with other guests to the number of 140.

The *Courrier Français* asserts that the period for the assembling of the Chamber will be hastened, and that it will meet on the 15th of December instead of the period before fixed, the 12th of January.

A great number of vessels laden with corn continue to arrive at Marseilles. Between the 28th ult. and the 3rd inst., fifty-four arrived, bringing 184,000 hectolitres, of which 175,000 were wheat.

The *Reforme* has an article upon this subject, the object of which is to prove that these arrivals will not make a change in the corn market, but there is likely still to be a scarcity of grain. The *Reforme* says:—"The scarcity and dearth of corn are produced by natural causes, the insufficiency of the crop of 1845, and the still more sensible deficiency of the precocious harvest of 1846. It is not through a spirit of party that we say to the Government, Beware! The corn trade is impeded in its action by the prohibitive measures adopted in Bavaria, Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Electoral Hesse. It is not through a spirit of party that we say that we have been informed that several cargoes of corn, which were about to enter France, have been stopped by order of the Government of Hesse, and thus our eastern departments, where wheat is selling at the exorbitant price of 35f. 50c. the hectolitre, and where bread is already sold at 70c. the kilogramme, are placed in a state of blockade by the entire German frontier."

The inauguration of the new Protestant church of Pantheon, in Paris, took place on Sunday, in the presence of a numerous congregation. The consecration was performed by M. Juillerat, President of the Consistory. The Ministers of Justice and Foreign Affairs, the Prefects of Paris and of Police, the Mayor of the 10th Municipal District, the Director of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and several high functionaries, were present at the ceremony.

Lord Brougham dined yesterday week with M. Guizot.

##### SPAIN.

The Royal decree dissolving the Cortes has appeared in the *Gazette* of Madrid. The new Cortes are to meet on the 25th of December.

The Madrid Government has given assurances to Mr. Bulwer that the Spanish troops shall not cross the frontiers of Portugal. The only thing demanded by the Portuguese Government was, that Spanish troops should be placed on the frontiers to prevent bodies of armed insurgents from entering Spain, as they are in the habit of doing when pressed by the Queen's troops, in order that they may re-enter the country at some point where there is less danger. The Spanish Government have given orders to the Generals commanding the troops on the Portuguese frontiers to disarm such insurgents, and to send them into the interior.

Our latest accounts from Madrid still allude to probable changes in the Ministry. It is said that M. Mon, who is to receive the title of Marquis de Casa Mon, would be President of the new Cabinet, of which Messrs. Fidal, Pezuela, Bravo, Murillo, and the Marquis de Casa Irujo, would form part.

##### BELGIUM.

The session of the Belgian Chambers was opened by King Leopold on Monday, in rather a long speech, which his Majesty commenced by an expression of congratulation, that the relations of Belgium with Foreign Powers were of a pacific character. The speech then noticed several propositions for social improvement, and alluded to the prosperity of the principal branches of commerce. The linen trade was, however, in such a position as to require immediate relief. The speech announced various projects of law respecting bankruptcy and personal arrest, and alluded in terms of congratulation to the extension of the railway system. A compliment is then paid to the *braves Belges*. His Majesty went on to say—"The army, one of the firm supports of the independence of the country, and of its institutions, continues to render itself worthy of my entire confidence and of the interest which you manifest for it. The efforts of my Government are directed to maintain in its ranks a useful emulation, and the sentiment of its duty towards its country." And his Majesty concluded thus:—"Belgium, in the bosom of peace, has developed the germs of a fruitful activity. In reflecting on the results already obtained, we are enabled to contemplate the future with confidence. The accord of the great powers of the state—the support which you have given to my Government, and on which I continue to depend—will enable us to preserve and consolidate our institutions. The aspiration breathed by our country for ages, that she might have an existence for herself, and the disposal of her numerous resources, is realized in our days. It will always be a source of great happiness to me to reflect that my efforts have contributed to insure to Belgium the precious advantages of a free and independent existence."

##### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

There has been an arrival from New York, by the *Cambridge*, with papers to the 21st ult. They do not contain any further intelligence of the movements of General Taylor, but we have received the important intimation that the Americans intend prosecuting the war with all vigour—at least so the papers say. The official *Washington Union* thus alludes to it:—

"The papers have been speculating upon an expedition to Tampico. We see no good reason why it should not be undertaken. We have still at least 20,000 troops in the army of the Rio Grande. Allowing General Taylor's camp at Monterey to have one half of them, we have about 10,000 more in that wing of the army to furnish troops sufficient for a new expedition, besides guarding the points we occupy on the river, and maintaining the connection between our different depôts."

The same authority declares that Major Graham has started from Washington, charged with despatches for General Taylor, and that his instructions are to terminate "the temporary cessation of hostilities."

Private letters state that the Cabinet of Washington is not satisfied with the terms of armistice granted by General Taylor, and think that he dealt too leniently with Ampudia. The Americans now make it out that the battle of Monterey was a more serious affair than first accounts represented. They say that the American loss was 700, and that the Mexicans had 1500 killed and wounded.

Santa Anna, who had been appointed General Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Mexico on the 15th ult. and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people were unbounded in their testimonies of attachment to his person, and seemed frantic with joy. On the day previous to his arrival, when at Ajolita, he addressed a letter to General Almonte, the Minister of War. This document breathes a spirit of determined hostility towards the United States, and declares his readiness and anxiety to fulfil his utmost duty in opposing the enemies of his country. He promises to die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to complete victory.

The dreadful hurricane, the effects of which were so disastrous at Havannah, on the 10th October, appears to have visited Charleston at the same time. A portion of the roof of Trinity Church was blown off, and the vessels in the harbour had sustained great injury. The gale begun from the north west, and continued blowing from that quarter, altering a little to the eastward, for some time. The accounts of the disasters at sea, during the gale which the *Great Western* encountered, are of the most distressing description.

The *Rochester* has since arrived, with papers one day later. There is no further news; but a report had been circulated in New York that another engagement had taken place between the Mexican and American troops. There are, however, no particulars, nor is the fact mentioned at all to be relied on.

##### POLICE.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR UPON THE BENCH.—The new Lord Mayor took his seat at the Mansion-House for the first time on Tuesday, as Chief Magistrate. About ten lads, varying in age from twelve to sixteen, were charged with picking the pockets of gentlemen and ladies while viewing the civic pageant on Monday. One (an old offender) was fully committed for trial, and the remainder sent to Bridewell for fourteen days each.

THE RIGHT TO THE WALL.—On Wednesday, Mr. Ellis Bowden Weare, a gentleman who was dressed in rather fantastic style, having a small parti-coloured lady's handkerchief round his neck, with a large purple tie, to which there was a light green border, and several rings upon his fingers, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having assaulted Mr. Shellingford, of Cheapside. Mr. Shellingford stated, that as he was walking along Cheapside, the defendant roughly pushed against him without the least provocation, and upon being remonstrated with struck him. The defendant subsequently, upon being given into the care of a policeman, apologised, and the apology was considered sufficient atonement. The Lord Mayor having asked whether the defendant appeared to be under the influence of strong drink of any kind, Mr. Weare said he had had no refreshment except a bowl of soup at Alderman Birch's (Messrs. King and Brymer's), at 12 o'clock, and upon coming out and walking quietly and inoffensively down Cheapside, he was pushed and hustled about in a most unbecoming manner, although he strictly kept to his side of the wall. Irritated by such treatment in a great public thoroughfare, he had behaved rudely to the gentleman who complained, under the erroneous impression that Mr. Shellingford was amongst those who had elbowed him about. The Lord Mayor: Which do you consider to be your side of the wall? Mr. Weare: I consider that when my left side is next to the wall I am entitled to the wall. Well, I moved on, and reduced myself to as small a compass as possible, to get through the crowd, but it was all useless; I was knocked about from one to the other. The Lord Mayor: You were wrong in your opinion of the generally understood practice for the public accommodation, which is, that those whose right hands are next to the wall are entitled to the wall. Mr. Weare: Indeed! I had no notion of such a thing. I come from the country, and there the left hand always goes to the wall. (A laugh.) The Lord Mayor: If you had taken the trouble to observe the stream of people, you could not have mistaken the fact. Such is the necessity in this crowded city for a regulation of the kind, that even ladies are not sanctioned in violating it. Mr. Weare: I am glad I know that. I squeezed myself into very small dimensions indeed, in order to avoid rough contact with those who were coming towards me; but I was hustled and struck. Mr. Shellingford said the gentleman appeared to be very much excited, and that the assault, as an assault, was not at all worth speaking about. Mr. Weare again expressed his regret at the annoyance to which his ignorance of the forms observed in the streets of London had subjected Mr. Shellingford. The Lord Mayor: If Mr. Shellingford is satisfied with your apology I see no reason why I should disapprove of it. The defendant then left the bar.

THE GIRL CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO STRANGLE HER MOTHER.—Ann Parker, aged nineteen, who was remanded on a charge of having attempted to murder her mother, by strangling her, was, on Tuesday, brought before Mr. Combe at CLERKENWELL Police-office, for final examination. The mother now attended, perfectly recovered, and declined prosecuting; she begged and prayed of Mr. Combe to discharge her "poor, dear child." The prisoner was discharged, when she left the court with her mother, apparently on affectionate terms.

THE WEATHER.—Winter and Lord Mayor's day came together on Monday. A cutting east wind prevailed; and on Monday night there was a somewhat sharp frost. The trees in and around the metropolis are now almost wholly shorn of their leaves, which, till this visitation, were unusually green, at this advanced stage of the season. On Tuesday and Wednesday the weather was dry and beautiful, and the sun shone throughout both days.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE INSPECTOR.—On Monday afternoon an accident of a fearful character happened to Mr. Champney, inspector of the S division of police, who was riding along Regent-street, when the animal suddenly took fright and paced off at an alarming rate; and, coming in direct collision with a hackney cab, the rider was thrown with great violence, several of his ribs were fractured and his leg broken. Mr. Champney was picked up in an insensible state, and removed at once to the Charing Cross Hospital, where the surgeons pronounced him to be in a dangerous state.

FIRE AT A COACH FACTORY.—On Sunday morning the premises of Messrs. Witham and Co., coach-makers, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, caught fire and considerable damage was done to them and to the adjoining houses. At Messrs. Witham and Co.'s, the whole of the three upper floors and stock were burned, and the contents in the ground floor were severely damaged.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—The three police constables, named Butfoy, Fearn, and Stevens, who have been under surveillance in consequence of the contradictory evidence they gave relative to the murder of the policeman Clark, at Dagenham, have been dismissed from the force. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals were of opinion that, as the policemen were not sworn at the time they gave false evidence, they could not be indicted for perjury.

A MAN KILLED BY A PLOUGH.—A few days ago, a man named Thomas Watts, farmer, of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, met his death in an awful manner, being absolutely ploughed to death. His brother was guiding the plough, and he requested him to turn the horses round. In so doing he slipped down and was dragged along, the ploughshares passing over his head, which was smashed to pieces, the brains being completely crushed. He died, of course, instantaneously. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. Watts was a man of some property, and had no wife or children.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday a very numerous attended meeting of proprietors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution was held in the board-room, W. M. Nurse, Esq., presiding, to determine upon the expediency of permanently enlarging and otherwise improving this popular temple of science. After a good deal of discussion among the proprietors, as to the best mode of affording additional accommodation to the daily-increasing number of visitors, it was unanimously carried, that power be given to the Directors to enter upon arrangements for the construction of a commodious theatre attached to the institution, the cost of such building, including the uncovered seats, but exclusive of the fixtures, fittings, and paintings, to be defrayed by means of an annual rent from the institution.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The manufacturers of Elberfeld, in Prussia, are at this time in a state of complete stagnation. In one manufactory alone 300 looms are standing still. More than 3000 workmen are to be seen in the streets of Elberfeld in the utmost distress.

The inauguration of the statue of King Charles John of Sweden took place at Stockholm, on the 20th ult. The King and Royal Family were present at the ceremony. In the evening there was a concert and ball, and the city was illuminated.

A letter from Rome of the 28th ult., mentions a remarkable instance of the tolerant spirit of the Pope. It states that Fanny Elssler has been permitted to kiss the feet of his Holiness.

Since the year of the comet, says a letter from Beaune (Burgundy) there has not been so fine a vintage as that of this season. The quality of the wine is so superior to that of 1845, that the produce of vineyards which last year was sold at 55f. the tun of 228 litres, has this year been bought by the merchants at 250f.

The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfurt states that a general union of the Italian customs is talked of at Turin.

The cheap omnibus system, which is a novelty in London, has long been common in Scotland. The charge of conveyance from Edinburgh to Leith was never more than twopence.

Five cargoes of Indian corn have arrived at Plymouth, consigned to the Royal William Victualling Yard, to be converted into meal for the use of the destitute in Ireland.

The Queen of Greece has for some time been rather seriously indisposed. Her Majesty's state of health, according to the last letters which reached town from Athens, causes considerable anxiety to her Royal relatives.

The oldest farmer in France, named Brancheraud, has just died at St. Maurice-de-Girard (Vendée), aged 108.

A letter from Munich gives a very poor account of the health of Prince Metternich, who is, it would seem, incapacitated both in mind and body, and apparently breaking up.

According to the last advices from Monte Video, the negotiations had been broken off at Buenos Ayres, but the Monte Videan Government was in no way answerable for that result.

A trial of the explosive cotton in blasting was made on Saturday, at Nanterre, near Paris, and with complete success, having caused explosion with greater facility and effect, and with less danger, than with gunpowder.

We learn from Copenhagen that, on the 1st instant, the King of Denmark laid the first stone of the viaduct which will complete the railroad from Copenhagen to Roskilde.

Considerable sensation has been created at Constantinople, by the receipt of a letter from Lord Palmerston, demanding the abolition of slavery in the Ottoman Empire.

The Brussels papers mention a serious fire in that city, which broke out in the extensive manufactories of M. Pelseener, timber-merchant, in the Place Saint Gery. The warehouse and workshops contained not only a great quantity of various kinds of wood ready prepared, but also a vast accumulation of furniture. The neighbouring houses were in part consumed, and others much damaged. The amount of the damage is not at present known; 300,000 francs is mentioned, but this is only a rough estimate. The greater part of the property was insured.

Among other instances of social improvement at Rome, may be noticed the establishment of an English newspaper called the *Roman Advertiser*, devoted to the public affairs of Rome, as well as to science, literature, and art.

The Bavarian Government has just prohibited the sale of fulminating cotton. This article is placed in the same category as gunpowder, to sell which it is requisite to take out a special licence.

On Tuesday there was a reduction of one-halfpenny on the 4lb. loaf of bread throughout the metropolis.

So successful have been the experiments of cheap omnibus fares from Hungerford-market to Paddington, that they are now in practice on the line of road from the Eastern Counties Railway to the Elephant and Castle, the fare being threepence. Some of the omnibuses from King's Cross to Kennington Gate also go for threepence.

The Swiss journals mention that the ancient and noble Abbey of Dissentis, in the Canton of the Grisons, was entirely consumed in the night of the 28th ult. Its magnificent church, its treasure, and its rich and splendid library, were completely destroyed. The friar, who discharged the functions of cook, perished in the flames. The Abbey of Dissentis, founded in the seventh century by Sigebert, a Scotch Benedictine, had been before burnt in 1790.

It is stated that the long procrastinated completion of the works on the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square will very soon be finally brought to a close. Workmen have been actively employed on the work during the last few days.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 5th inst. announces a melancholy catastrophe. On the 3rd inst. the river Aurach, swollen by the rains of the preceding day and night, overflowed its banks and deluged the lower part of the plain of the Metidjah. Seven of the eleven houses which compose the village of the Maison Carrée were carried away by the torrent; 23 persons were drowned, and the loss of property is enormous. On the afternoon of the 4th the waters had subsided to their level.

The whole of the magistrates officiating at North Shields have sent in their resignations, in consequence, it is understood, of their refusal to grant a licence to the railway terminus at Tynemouth having been overruled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at Alnwick.

The *Constitutionnel* states as an authentic piece of information, that Prince Louis Napoleon is about to lead Miss Burdett Coutts to the hymeneal altar.

An extra *Gazette* was issued on Wednesday night of unusual bulk. It contains 128 pages, chiefly filled with railway notices.

The Bedford branch of the London and North-western Railway will be opened on Tuesday next.

At Brunswick, on the 30th ult., a grand banquet, at which there were 180 guests, was given in honour of the Abbé Ronge. In the evening, Ronge was present at the burgher assembly, where he delivered a discourse, in which he traced the development of German Catholicism in Silesia. He was loudly applauded.

The mail from Corunna to Madrid was stopped on the 30th ult., by a band of brigands, and all the passengers were robbed. One person lost 10,000 reals (about £100).

The new *Hamburg Gazette* publishes the Address of the States of Schleswig-Holstein to the King of Denmark, in reply to the Letter Patent of his Majesty on the 8th July last. In this document, the propositions of the Letter Patent are controverted, its conclusions denied, and, by way of counter-propositions, it is maintained that the States of Schleswig and Holstein are inseparably united, that both form an independent State, hitherto united to Denmark, but in default of male heirs reverting to the House of Augustenburg, and of right forming part of the great Germanic Confederation.

Messrs. Evans, of Liverpool, say that rough Epsom salts, in a strong solution, are an absolute preventive to the progress of disease in potatoes, and this remedy saves them even when they have probably reached decay.

The New York Constitutional Convention has adopted the following section, by a vote of 58 to 44:—"All property of the wife owned by her at the time of her marriage, and acquired by her afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, or otherwise than from her husband, shall be her separate property."

A new packet-ship of 1100 tons, to be named after the late Premier, is now being built in New York for the London line; another, of 1000 tons, the *American Eagle*, has already been launched. Of ninety packet-ships now trading between New York and Europe, fifty-two sail to and from Liverpool.

Mr. Mitchell, gardener, of Kemp Town, Brighton, is now gathering a second crop of grapes this year from the same vine. The first crop was gathered in February, and the vine pruned on May-day.

There are a number of forged £1 Bank of Ireland notes now in circulation, bearing the date, "11th May, 1845."

We learn from St. Petersburg that the long-talked-of project of forming a railway from that capital to Ballisport, on the Baltic, is about to be carried into execution by a company formed at St. Petersburg. The same company has also obtained an authorisation to lay down a railroad between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, with a branch to Moscow.

A letter from Washington dated Oct. 16, says:—"The remains of the late Hon. Henry S. Fox, late British Minister, were entombed in the Congressional Cemetery to-day. The funeral took place at eleven o'clock, the President, the Cabinet, the *Corps Diplomatique*, joining in the procession at the late residence of the deceased. The obsequies passed off almost noiselessly and unobserved, and without the slightest symptoms of ostentatious parade."

Among the most recent importations from Ireland, were 30 blocks of marble, the production of the county Galway, from the port of which name they were brought to the British metropolis.

The Midland Railway Company have got the telegraph completed at the Kegworth station. On the day it was first used, by the fast train, which leaves Derby at three p.m., J. B. Storey, Esq., with his lady and servants, was set down at the station. Immediately after, Mrs. Storey discovered that she had left some small valuable articles in the carriage; she communicated the same to Mr. Sykes, the station master, who telegraphed the loss to Leicester; it was replied to instantly, and the articles forwarded to Kegworth per next train.

The ship *Erin's Queen*, just arrived at the port of Liverpool from Quebec, has brought, in addition to 376 barrels of oatmeal, the unusually large quantity of 8309 barrels of flour of Canadian produce.

The official *Gazette* of Bavaria, of the 3rd, publishes the modifications made in the tariff of the Zollverein, adopted at the conference held this year at Berlin. The principal changes are in the rates upon linen and cotton thread and cotton cloths.

The Count de Castellane has, it is said, after a heavy expenditure in searching for coal in various points of the Pyrenees, succeeded in discovering some rich beds near Bagnères.

The Grand Council of Basle determined on the 5th instant to adopt the propositions of this Committee for a reform in the Constitution.

The total number of persons who passed to and from France by way of Boulogne, during the week ending the 9th instant, was 1265, and by way of Calais, 317.



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

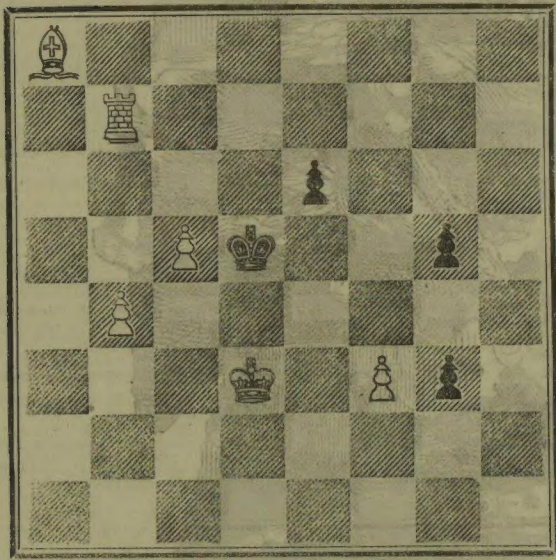
- "H. A. S."—When the Black King is left alone against a White King and Rook, the player of the latter is bound to checkmate in fifty moves, or the game is drawn. The moves in all such cases must be reckoned from White's play. Black's moves are not counted.
- "Elonensis."—A "gambit" is a peculiar opening, in which one player sacrifices a Pawn at the beginning to give quicker and greater scope for the action of his pieces.
- "Echee."—Castling in this country is performed as follows: on the King's side, the King is moved to his Knight's square, and the Rook to King's Bishop's square; on the Queen's side, the King is placed on the Queen's Bishop's square, and the Rook on Queen's square.
- "H. P." Newcastle, and "S. B." Hull.—Safely received. Due attention shall be given to them.
- "W. B. R." Ipswich.—Stalemate is a drawn game.
- "Juvenia."—If a person, in playing Chess, takes one of his own pieces, his adversary can oblige him to move either of the two pieces.
- "J. W. G."—"A" and "B" are playing Chess, and "B" Castles, although he had previously moved his King. Is a look-on justified in pointing out this, or any similar violation of the Rules of the Game? Certainly not. A player subjects himself to three distinct penalties for such breach of the Laws, and it is his adversary's business to detect and punish the error committed. The interference of lookers whenever they saw, or fancied they saw, a mistake of the kind had occurred, would lead to incalculable inconvenience.
- "E. B. S."—Study the Elementary Lessons, and the splendid collection of games, in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."
- "F. P. R."—Philidor died in London, on the 24th of August, 1795. Two months before his death, he played, in public, three games at once against three good players, two of the games without seeing either of the boards.
- "Malinda H."—1. Stalemate is a drawn game. 2. There is a Chess-board invented by which four persons may play, but we are unacquainted with the Rules, &c. 3. You may claim a second Queen while your former one is still on the board.
- "A Weekly Subscriber."—The Problems on Diagrams are intended to be more difficult, but it does not always happen that they are.
- "Idiot."—When you have advanced a Pawn to its eighth square, you are entitled to call for any piece in lieu of it that you choose, without regard to the pieces you may have lost; you may, therefore, have two or more Queens, or Rooks, or Bishops, on the board at once.
- "A Constant Reader."—The parties you name were not equally matched. Between two opponents of the same strength as the former, the duration of match games would average five hours each.
- "Well-Wisher." Bradford.—You should join the Leeds Chess Club, which has lately been resuscitated under very promising auspices.
- "Clio."—We mentioned in our last that Mr. Kuiper's Problem No. 145 was solvable in four moves. Mr. Lewis is alive, and plays occasionally; but for many years he has declined anything like a contest at Chess.
- "Helen."—You are quite at liberty to Castle your King, no matter how often he has been checked, provided he has not been moved from his original square.
- "J. W."—Adapted for the Juveniles only.
- "R. E. B." Hexham.—1st. A King cannot, under any circumstances, move into check of an adverse piece—and cannot, therefore, capture the Rook in the situation described. 2nd. One King can never move into any square immediately adjoining that occupied by the other King.
- "T. R. G." Weymouth.—You may get a list of the Modern English Chess-books, of Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn. A game may be drawn from several causes. See any Elementary Treatise. The Problem you refer to is of singular difficulty; do not be discouraged by your want of success in solving it. Try again and again—it will repay you for the labour bestowed.
- "Shagird." Delhi.—Your very interesting budget reached us safely; as, also, did the former communication to which you allude. Many thanks for both.
- "Andrew S."—The Stanley and Rousseau Match games may be got for a trifle, at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."
- "P. S. W."—McDonnell and La Bourdonnais played their great series of games together, in 1834, at the Westminster Chess Club.
- "X. Y."—The London Chess Club is at the George and Vulture Hotel, in Cornhill. Candidates for admission have merely to address a line to the Honorary Secretary.
- "Draco."—You may have two, three, or more Queens on the Board at one time. Solutions by "Z." "G. H." "J. B. C." "Walter." "X." "Guernsey." "A. H. W." "A. B. S." "Alpha." "R. A. B." "G. A. H." Leeds; "W. J. B." "Sopracitta." "Mennon." "Sphynx." "W. H. C." and "Styk" are correct. Those by "B. W. N." "Cur." "Philo." and "T. M." are all wrong.

## PROBLEM NO. 147.

By Mr. C. of Cork.

White playing first, mates in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

## MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS. HORWITZ AND HARRWITZ.

## GAME THE SEVENTH.

- |                     |                  |                       |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| BLACK (Harrwitz).   | WHITE (Horwitz). | BLACK (Harrwitz).     | WHITE (Horwitz). |
| 1. K P two          | K P two          | 16. K R to K 2nd      | Q R to K B sq    |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd    | Q Kt to B 3rd    | 17. Q R to K B sq     | B takes Kt       |
| 3. Q B P one        | K Kt P one       | 18. K takes B         | K B P one        |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th   | Q P one          | 19. K B to Q Kt 5th   | Q to K B sq      |
| 5. Q P two          | K B to K Kt 2nd  | 20. Q to Q R 4th      | P takes P        |
| 6. Castles          | K Kt to K 2nd    | 21. P takes P         | Q R P two        |
| 7. Q P one          | Q Kt to its sq   | 22. B to Q 7th        | Q to Q sq        |
| 8. K Kt to K R 4th  | Castles          | 23. Q B to K 6th (ch) | K to R sq        |
| 9. K Kt P one       | Q B to K R 6th   | 24. Q B P one         | K B to K R 3rd   |
| 10. K Kt to its 2nd | K B P two (a)    | 25. Q to her sq       | Kt to Q B 3rd    |
| 11. K B P one       | Q Kt to Q 2nd    | 26. Q R to K R sq     | B to K 6th       |
| 12. Q B to K Kt 5th | Q Kt to K B 3rd  | 27. K R to K B sq     | B takes Kt (b)   |
| 13. B takes Kt      | R takes B        | 28. Q takes B         | Kt to Q 5th      |
| 14. Q Kt to Q 2nd   | Q to her 2nd     |                       |                  |
| 15. Q to her Kt 3rd | Q Kt P one       |                       |                  |

- (a) This game has few points of interest. The play on both sides being, for the most part, remarkable only for its dullness and timidity.
- (b) Overlooking the plausible check of the Queen!
- (c) Intending, if the Queen took the Rook, to play Q to K B 6th, threatening Mate, or to win the Kt.

## GAME THE EIGHTH.

- |                     |                    |                    |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (Horwitz).    | BLACK (Harrwitz).  | WHITE (Horwitz).   | BLACK (Harrwitz). |
| 1. K P two          | K P two            | 19. R takes Kt     | Q takes R         |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd    | Q Kt to B 3rd      | 20. Q B to K 3rd   | Q to K R 5th      |
| 3. Q B P one        | Q P two            | 21. Q to her 2nd   | K B to K 2nd      |
| 4. P takes P        | Q takes P          | 22. Kt to K sq     | K B to Q 3rd      |
| 5. Q B P one        | Q to K 5th (ch)    | 23. Kt to Q 4th    | R P two           |
| 6. K B interposes   | K B to K 2nd       | 24. Kt to Q Kt 5th | K B to Q Kt 5th   |
| 7. Castles          | K Kt to B 3rd      | 25. Kt to Q B 3rd  | Q B to Q 2nd      |
| 8. Q Kt to B 3rd    | Q to K Kt 3rd      | 26. Q B to Q 4th   | Q B P one         |
| 9. Q Kt to Q 5th    | K B to Q sq        | 27. P takes Q B P  | B takes P         |
| 10. Q P one         | Castles            | 28. K to R 2nd     | Q R to Q sq       |
| 11. K Kt to K sq    | K B P two          | 29. K Kt P one     | Q to K R 4th      |
| 12. K B P two       | K P one            | 30. K B checks     | K to R sq         |
| 13. K Kt to Q B 2nd | Q Kt takes P       | 31. Q to K B 2nd   | R takes B (c)     |
| 14. K B takes P     | Q Kt to K 2nd      | 32. B to K 2nd     | B takes Kt        |
| 15. Q Kt P one (a)  | Kt takes Kt        | 33. Q to K 3rd     | P takes P         |
| 16. P takes Kt      | K Kt to its 5th    | 34. K Kt P one     | Q to her 4th      |
| 17. K R P one (b)   | Q to K Kt 3rd (ch) | 35. Q takes B      | R takes B (ch)    |
| 18. K to R sq       | Kt to K B 7th (ch) |                    |                   |

- (a) This game has few points of interest. The play on both sides being, for the most part, remarkable only for its dullness and timidity.
- (b) Overlooking the plausible check of the Queen!
- (c) Intending, if the Queen took the Rook, to play Q to K B 6th, threatening Mate, or to win the Kt.

## GAME THE NINTH.

- |                         |                     |                      |                  |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| BLACK (Harrwitz).       | WHITE (Horwitz).    | BLACK (Harrwitz).    | WHITE (Horwitz). |
| 1. K P two              | K P two             | 25. Q to K B 4th     | R to K sq        |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd        | Q Kt to B 3rd       | 26. Q B P one        | Q B P one        |
| 3. Q B P one            | K Kt P one          | 27. Kt to B 2nd      | Q B P takes P    |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th       | K B to Kt 2nd       | 28. K P takes P      | B to K B 4th     |
| 5. Q P two              | Q P one             | 29. R to K sq        | Q to K B 2nd     |
| 6. Castles              | Q to K 2nd          | 30. R takes R (ch)   | Q takes R        |
| 7. K Kt to his 5th      | K Kt to R 3rd       | 31. Kt to K 3rd      | Q to K 5th       |
| 8. Q P one              | Q Kt to Q sq (a)    | 32. Q takes Q        | B takes Q        |
| 9. K B P two            | Castles             | 33. Q Kt P two       | Q Kt P one       |
| 10. K B P takes P       | K Kt to his 5th (b) | 34. K to B 2d        | K to B 2d        |
| 11. P to K 6th          | K Kt to K 4th       | 35. K to his 2d      | K to his B 3rd   |
| 12. P takes P (ch)      | Q Kt takes P        | 36. K to Q 2nd       | K to his 4th     |
| 13. Kt takes Kt         | K Kt takes B        | 37. K to Q B 3rd     | K R P two        |
| 14. Kt to K R 6th (ch)  | K to R sq           | 38. K Kt P one       | B to Q Kt 8th    |
| 15. R takes R (ch)      | B takes R           | 39. Kt to K B sq (c) | Q Kt P one (f)   |
| 16. Q to her 4th (ch)   | Kt interposes       | 40. Q R P one        | P takes Q B P    |
| 17. Q Kt to R 3d        | Q to K R 5th (c)    | 41. Kt to Q 2d       | B to Q R 7th     |
| 18. Q B to K Kt 5th (d) | Q to K R 4th        | 42. Kt takes P (ch)  | K takes Q P      |
| 19. Kt to K B 7th (ch)  | K B to Kt sq        | 43. Kt to Q R 5th    | K to his 6th     |
| 20. Kt takes Kt         | K B to K Kt 2d      | 44. Q Kt P one       | Q to his 6th     |
| 21. Q to K B 2d         | B takes Kt          | 45. Q R P one        | P one            |
| 22. B to K B 4th        | Q B to Q 2d         | 46. K to Q Kt 2d     | B to Q B 5th     |
| 23. B takes B           | Q takes B           | 47. Kt takes B       | P takes Kt       |
| 24. R to K B sq         | Q to K 2d           | 48. K to Q B 3d      | And wins         |

- (a) The present situation of White's forces is anything but recommendatory of Mr. Horwitz's new-fangled defence.
- (b) This, indeed, is passing strange! What possible good can be obtained by giving up this pawn?
- (c) Threatening to mate or win the Kt. Can the young player see how both to avoid the Mate and yet preserve his piece?
- (d) This is the move which utterly defeats White's projects. He can now neither Checkmate nor win the Kt, and is compelled to play his Queen to an unfavorable and out-of-the-way sq.
- (e) Tempting his opponent to seize the Rook's Pawn, which would cost the Bishop.
- (f) If this Pawn is taken, White gains two pawns in return.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 146.

- |                       |                   |                  |              |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| WHITE.                | BLACK.            | WHITE.           | BLACK.       |
| 1. R to Q B 8th       | R takes Q, or (a) | 4. Kt to K B 5th | K to K R 4th |
| 2. R takes R (ch)     | K to Kt 2nd       | 5. P to K Kt 4th | Mate.        |
| 3. R to K Kt 8th (ch) | K takes Kt        |                  |              |
- WHITE. BLACK.
2. Q takes R (ch) (a) R takes R \*  
3. Q to K Kt 8th (ch) K takes Kt
- \* Black has many other moves of defence, but none which can postpone the mate beyond five moves.
- WHITE. BLACK.
3. Q takes R + 2. R to K sq  
4. K Kt mates K to Kt 2nd

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 76.—By W. H. C.

- |                                       |  |  |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| WHITE.                                | BLACK.                                 | WHITE.                                 | BLACK.                              |
| K at his R 3rd                        | K at his R 4th                         | K at his 8th                           | K at his 3rd                        |
| R at Q B's 6th                        | Pawns at K Kt 2nd and K B's 4th        | Q at K 2nd                             | Q at K Kt 6th                       |
| Pawns at K Kt 3rd and 5th and K B 4th | White to play and mate in three moves. | R at K 7th                             | R at Q Kt 5th                       |
|                                       |  | Kt at K 7th                            | Kt at Q Kt sq                       |
|                                       |  | P's at K B's 4th, K's 5th, and Q's 4th | K B's 4th and Q's 4th               |
|                                       |  |  | 4th                                 |
|                                       |  |  | White plays and mates in two moves. |
- No. 77.—By W. H. C.
- WHITE. BLACK.
- K at Kt sq K at his R 3rd  
Q at her Kt 8th Q at her R 4th  
R at K 7th R at Q's sq  
B at K R's 2nd Kt at K sq  
Kt at K 4th Kt at Q Kt 5th  
P's at K R 3rd and P's at K R 5th  
K B's 5th K Kt 4th, Q 4th  
and Q B's 5th
- White to play and mate in four moves.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Olympic Parliament closed its session for 1846 with some judicious legislation. At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket, on the Friday in the Houghton week, it was resolved that, in future, the Criterion Stakes should be run for on the Monday in the Houghton meeting, and the Cambridgeshire on the following day; and it was also agreed that an application should be made to the Master of the Horse, for permission to run the Autumn Queen's Plate, at Newmarket, in 1847, on the last Thursday in September, instead of the first Thursday in October, on account of the late period at which the October meetings would otherwise fall. This request having been complied with, the race weeks at Newmarket will fall next year as follows:—The Craven, on Monday, April the 5th; the First Spring, on Monday, April the 19th; the Second Spring, on Tuesday, May the 4th; the July, on Tuesday, July the 6th; the First October, on Tuesday, September the 28th; the Second October, on Monday, October 11th; and the Houghton, on Monday, October the 25th. As the time on which the various provincial races fall is regulated by the date of the Craven Meeting at Newmarket, this item of knowledge will be of use. Moreover, as we are on the business of the turf, it may be as well to call attention to the important stakes, the entries for which close on the first day of the New Year. We have not space to spare for the catalogue, but those concerned in racing will profit by the hint, and, for particulars, refer to the *Racing Calendar*.

But we may not pass unnoticed the unprecedented position of the most essentially national of all our national sports—the most popular in every sense of the term. The nominations for all the leading stakes, are, both in character and account, vastly superior to any in the annals of horse-racing. That fine pastime has the support and countenance of a social class, by which it will soon be purged of all offence. The scum of their kind will not much longer be allowed footing on the race-course, driven, as they already are, from the penultimate resource of the leg, loaded dice, the descendants in a direct line of the loaded pistol of Finchley and Hounslow. We would not divest the turf of its many characteristics; we don't desire it to be a mere holiday pageant or *féte champêtre*; but we can see no reason why it should be a conventional tryst, for honest men and knaves—neutral ground wherever vice and virtue may promenade arm in arm. The necessity for a reform in this particular becomes every day more urgent. People do not alone refrain from asking rogues to their tables in the fear of being robbed of their silver spoons, but also being filched of their good names. The disreputable who still haunt our race meetings not only levant with honourable members' money (when that course appears the most profitable), but they leave behind impressions which "make them poor indeed." When the Secretary of State for the Home Department prohibited gaming at those places—for they pleaded privilege of play long after dicing was declared illegal by the law of the land—a great outcry was raised: but what has come of it? That the taste for excitement by which the gaming-table keeper "lived and moved (from course to course) and had his being," took a turn destined to give a new and wholesome zest to the sport of racing. On the suppression of those tents of the enemy, there arose a practice—at first very limited—of opening lotteries on the great events, the tickets averaging very small prices. That small beginning led to the present system of "sweeps," established already very generally in connection with every race of importance in the kingdom—by which large funds are supplied for a legitimate purpose—that of enabling the owners of steeds to hedge to their stakes. When gentlemen shall minister to themselves, by scouting from among them, when at their recreations, a body of vagabonds, from any one of whom they would fly elsewhere, as they would from a patient in the blue *cholera*, then will the true golden age of British Racing date. Give it character, and you endow it with a perpetual annuity of popularity of the right sort: with friends who will secure its independence. The well-wishers of the Turf will not take it amiss that our last notice of it for the season closes with a moral.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very brisk afternoon; the round betters, of whom we found a good muster in the room, showing every disposition to transact business, and meeting with plenty of encouragement. The investments, therefore, although not comparable with the magnitudinous transactions reported in the course of the racing season, were generally on a liberal scale; and, in the instances of Epirote and Allertonian, the Marpessa colt and Lunedale, were really spirited. Planet was the only "falling star."

## CHESTER CUP (Accept or Not).

- |                                 |                                    |   |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1000 to 15 agst Burgundy (t)    | DERBY.                             | 1000 to 15 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t)       |
| 7 to 1 agst Van Tromp           | 35 to 1 agst Lunedale              | 1000 to 30 agst Allertonian (t)         |
| 15 to 1 agst Epirote (t freely) | 40 to 1 agst Tantiety (t)          | 1000 to 25 agst The Rover               |
| 18 to 1 agst Planet (t)         | 40 to 1 agst Conyngham             | 1000 to 25 agst Wanota (t)              |
| 25 to 1 agst Sister to Cobweb   | 40 to 1 agst Brother to Joia-ville | 1000 to 20 agst Christopher (t)         |
| 33 to 1 agst Glendit            | 45 to 1 agst Projectile (t)        | 1000 to 20 agst Premier (t)             |
| 35 to 1 agst Marpessa colt      | 45 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)          | 1000 to 15 agst West Indian Planter (t) |

- THURSDAY.—Our task this afternoon is confined to the enumeration of about a dozen bets, which it took about twice that number of gentlemen two mortal hours to accomplish.
- NEWPORT PAGEL STREPLE CHASE.
- 5 to 1 agst Discount (t)
 12 to 1 agst Eagle (t) |

6 to 1 agst Switcher (t)
 12 to 1 agst Sausapon (t) |

- 18 to 1 agst Planet (t)
 40 to 1 agst Tantiety (t) | 50 to 1 agst Mathematician |

35 to 1 agst Lunedale (t)
 50 to 1 agst Liberator (t) | 60 to 1 agst War Eagle (t) |

ASHDOWN PARK COURSE MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

DERBY.—First Ties: Baltimore beat Windfall. Lightning beat Whitefoot. Stockton beat Brown Jacket. Wyandotte beat Warminster.

Match: £50.—Mr. Etwall's Etionon beat Mr. Gordon's Cockfighter.

OAKS.—First Ties: Caprice beat Bohea. Lucy Neale beat Gretna. White Rose beat Errant Girl. Winterfall ran a bye.

THE CUP.—Mr. Etwall's Enford Lass beat Mr. Drinkald's Europe. Mr. Lawrence's Lothario beat Mr. Rake's Regina Victoria. Sir H. F. Fleetwood's Fancy beat Mr. Parkinson's Sly Boota. Mr. W. Etwall's White Beat Mr. Goddard's Gauntlet. Mr. Bowle's Bank of Elegance beat Mr. King's Winnibald. Mr. Lawrence's Lamprey beat Mr. Drinkald's Eunuch.

The Craven Puddles was not run out for want of hares.

## LORD MAYOR'S SHOW IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THERE is nothing more conducive to the success of a public holiday than fair, bright weather; such as the Londoners enjoyed on Monday last, the day of their great City Carnival, Lord Mayor's Show. The number of spectators, as the report states, was "unusually great;" yet was there a sorry falling-off from the Lord Mayors' Pageants of the Olden Time. Some twenty years since, Hone justly observed, "all that remains of Lord Mayor's Show, to remind the curiously informed of its ancient character, is the first part of the procession. These are the poor men of the Company to which the Lord Mayor belongs, habited in long gowns and close caps of the Company's colour, bearing shields on their arms, but without javelins. So many of these lead the Show as there are years in the Lord Mayor's age." On Monday last, this fine old feature had disappeared; though the Lord Mayor's Company (the Spectacle-makers) walked in the procession, flanking the group of banners, some of which are, unquestionably, very splendid.

The fact is, the character of the Show is altogether changed from that of the Pageant of old, which was picturesque and grotesque, and theatrically effective; whereas, the modern procession is but a mere official marshalling, relieved by "men in armour," a military escort, bands of music, trumpeters, &c. Both are "the very age and body of the time;" one is characteristic of a period when the "property-man" must have been in his glory, and when the love of show indulged in mythological emblems of the Virtues and the Arts, indicative of the City trades or Companies; for, "every citizen, according to their several trades, made their several show," according to the quaint fancies of the time. Much of this taste is thought to have originated in the Low Countries, at that time the grand emporium of the world. The importance of such associations in regulating their trades, has almost ceased; but, their funds continue to be appropriated to charity which "passeth show." Hence, although the Civic procession of our own time is shorn of its splendour, it retains the essentials of good government, the primary object of our municipal institutions; thus, we have parted with the shadow, but kept the substance; and, discarding the follies of an uneducated age, we sensibly preserve but little more of the semblance or the externals of authority than conduces to maintain it in public respect.

Year by year, we have illustrated in this Journal the Lord Mayor's Show of our time; but, this year, by way of contrast, we look back for a century and a half, just to picture to our readers the fashion in which the citizens of Old London kept their great holiday. Past and Present, in all cases, furnish ample food for reflection; and we have indulged in a few speculations as to the cause of the change, which we now illustrate. Be this as it may, the scene we have engraved presents a very curious retrospect of the picturesque of a distant age, suggestive of many useful inferences as to the popular taste of the day—dramatic, to say the least of it—though hardly comporting itself with the rigid utilitarianism of a contemporary class of thinkers.

We are indebted for our Illustration of the Olden Pageant to Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., the author and editor of a very interesting "History of Lord Mayor's Pageants," with specimens of the Descriptive Pamphlets, printed for the Percy Society. This elaborate work is prefaced by a few pages, in which our old City Pageants are shown to be analogous with the public ceremonial observances of our Continental neighbours, particularly in France and Flanders.

The earliest of the *Ridings*, as the Royal and Civic Processions were anciently termed, is recorded to have taken place in 1236; but it was upon the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots, in 1298, that the earliest exhibition of shows or pageants connected with the City Trades or Companies took place, which afterwards became so important a feature in Lord Mayor's Shows.

The Wardens' accounts, preserved by the Grocers' Company, for 1435 and 1436, give us an item for the *hire of barges* for the processions were in use by the Companies at least nineteen years before their first supposed introduction by Sir John Norman, in 1453. Still, as Lord Mayor, he had the merit of fixing the fashion of the annual water procession that has continued, with few interruptions, to our day.

It would be easy to gossip through a column or two upon the several pageants from the date last mentioned, up to that of our Illustration, the details of which have been copied from representations of Pageants of the seventeenth century.

But we have not space for such matters, however pleasant; and we pass at once to the details of the Engraving. First in the Procession are *Wild Men*, dressed with masks and skins, clearing the way with fireworks and clubs: "they were whimsically attired, and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers;" (? squibs) and they came "casyng (yer and making hidious noises)." "They were usually employed to clear the way in land processions, and were constant attendants at the Lord Mayors' Show, in this capacity. In the Mayoralty Procession of 1691, a body of twenty preceded the principal device." (Fairholt.)

Next come the *"Wiflers,"* who, according to Archdeacon Nares, were young freemen who marched on Lord Mayor's Day, at the head of their proper Companies. Douce says, in his "Illustrations of Shakespeare," that "the name is derived from 'whiffle,' a file or small flute, the performers on which usually preceded armies or processions; and hence the name was ultimately applied to any person who went before a procession." In a print of a Lord Mayor's Show, 1635, appears a Whiffer, in the costume of the period, wearing a chain, and holding a staff in his left hand, the wand of office, with which to clear the way.

The First Pageant—*Apollo and the Muses*—is now reached: this was a great favourite: it was exhibited as early as 1620, and accompanied the Lord Mayor with "variety of musique."

Next come men bearing partizans, then Whiffers, and

The Second Pageant—the *Chariot of Justice*, which was usually adopted on all occasions as emblematic of the Mayor's virtues; it is frequently mentioned by the City Laureates; and this specimen is copied from an engraving of the one actually exhibited in 1698: the car is drawn by unicorns, ridden by two Indians, bearing banners, as do also the attendants of Justice; her car being surmounted by two figures, bearing trumpets and palm branches.

Behind the Car are *Henchboys*, carrying nosegays on staves, with richly laced handkerchiefs tied beneath the flowers.

These are followed by the *City Waits*; and *Old Men* of the Mayor's Company, dressed in their livery gowns, and carrying halberds and spears, preceding and surrounding

*Gog and Magog*, who were conveyed in a car, in 1672, as thus described in Jordan's Pageant for that year:—"I must not omit to tell you, that marching in the van of these five pageants, are two exceeding rarities to be taken notice of; that is, there are two extreme great Giants, each of them at least 15 foot high, that do sit and are drawn by horses in two several chariots, moving, talking, and taking tobacco, as they ride along, to the great admiration and delight of all the spectators: at the conclusion of the Show, they are to be set up in Guildhall, where they may be daily seen all the year, and I hope never to be demolished by such dismal violence as happened to their predecessors; which are raised at the peculiar and proper cost of the city." Mr. Fairholt notes "this exceedingly curious paragraph escaped the notice of Hone, who was upwards of sixteen years endeavouring to gain information about the Guildhall Giants, and in which he was assisted by various City antiquaries, who could find no trace of them in the City archives. Had he seen this paragraph, it would have saved him much argument and conjecture." (See his "Ancient Mysteries," &c.)

St. George and the Dragon follow the Giants: the Dragon was always one of the favourite monsters of the Show, and the titular St. George was, as might be expected, equally popular.

Old Chapside forms the background of the picture, with the Great Cross in the centre; and here we have a fixed Pageant, and the figure of Fame beneath a canopy, addressing the Mayor in the usual strain; his Lordship on horseback, stopping to listen to the speech, attended by his Sword and Mace Bearer, &c.; the Procession having just passed through an Arch of Triumph.

We should here state that for the several Shows, from a certain date, Pageants, well spiced with florid flattery, were composed by the City Poets, who usually kept the properties for the Show, its pasteboard deities and monsters.

At length these Pageants fell into disrepute, the last attempt at reviving their ancient glories being made in 1702, when Queen Anne dined at Guildhall, this being the first Lord Mayor's Day in her reign. Elkanah Settle exerted himself to produce a more original performance than usual for the occasion, feeling that "the splendour which formerly shined forth on this solemn City Festival, now almost dropt into oblivion, had taken its second resurrection among them." This was, however, the last of a long line of these annual shows composed by a City Poet, and publicly performed: poor Settle, we find, "underneath his glorious Pageants starved;" though he has been immortalized by Pope, in the "Dunciad."

The Show proved a failure, and Mr. Fair







## L O R D M A Y O R ' S D A Y .

LAST Monday—Lord Mayor's Day—having been excessively fine, the number of spectators of the "Lord Mayor's Show" was unusually great. At about a quarter-past twelve o'clock, the new Lord Mayor, Sir G. Carroll, received notice that the order of Procession was about to commence, and the company accordingly left the breakfast-room, and entered their carriages.

The Procession was speedily formed and moved from Guildhall at eleven o'clock, passing through Gresham-street, Princes-street, King William-street, and Adelaide-place, to London-bridge; thence, by water, to Westminster.

The following was the order of the Procession:—

The Spectacle Makers' Company.  
Police Constables to clear the way.  
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with banners.  
The City Marshal's Men.  
Six Police Constables.  
The Bearer of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.  
The Barge Master.  
Watermen, bearing the following Banners:  
1. The Royal Standard.  
2. The Banner of St. George.  
3. The Union.  
4. The Arms of the City of London.  
5. The Arms of Felix Rogers, Esq.  
6. The Arms of John Linsion, Esq.  
7. The Arms of John Stewright, Esq.  
8. The Arms of R. B. Bale, Esq.  
9. The Arms of James Harmer, Esq.  
10. The Arms of Richard Gude, Esq.  
11. The Arms of the Renter Warden, Sir James Duke, Alderman, and M.  
12. The Arms of the Rt. Hon. the late Lord Mayor.  
13. The Arms of the Upper Warden, the Marquis of Downshire.  
14. The Arms of the Master, William Clarkson, Esq.  
15. The Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.  
16. The Arms of the Company's Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Jennings, M.A.  
17. The Arms of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.  
The Junior City Marshal on horseback.  
The Clerk of the Company in his chariot.  
The Court of Assistants in their carriages.  
The Wardens in their carriages.  
The Master in his carriage.  
The Lord Mayor's Bearer in his state dress.  
The Bargemen, bearing the various colours.  
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.  
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.  
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiffs.  
The Watermen, with colours.  
A grand Military Band.  
The two Under-sheriffs.  
The City Solicitor.  
The City Remembrancer.  
The Comptroller.  
The two Secondaries.  
The four Common Pleaders.  
The Judge of the Sheriff's Court.  
The Town Clerk.  
The Common Sergeant.  
The Chamberlain.  
Ancient Herald, habited in a tabard with the Arms of England, and plumed.  
Farrier on horseback.  
Kettle Drums.  
Guard on horseback.  
Trumpeter on horseback.  
Guard on horseback.  
Standard Bearer in Half Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire in Half Armour, bearing the Shield.  
Esquire in Half Armour, bearing the Sword.  
Ancient Knight.  
Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in suit of polished steel, and plumed.  
Armourer on horseback.  
Guard on horseback.  
Mr. Sheriff Kennard, in his state carriage.  
Trumpeter on horseback.  
Guard on horseback.  
A Standard Bearer, in half armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire in half armour, bearing the Shield.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.  
Armourer on horseback.  
Guard on horseback.  
Mr. Sheriff Challis, in his state carriage.  
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.  
The Recorder.  
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.  
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.  
Trumpeter on horseback.  
Guard on horseback.  
Standard Bearer in half armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire in half armour, bearing the Shield.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of polished steel armour, and plumed.  
Armourer.  
Guard on horseback.  
City Marshal's Man.  
Guard on horseback.  
The Lady Mayoress, in her state carriage, drawn by six horses, will join the Procession on its return from Westminster.  
Trumpeter on horseback.  
Guard on horseback.  
Standard Bearer in half armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire in half armour, bearing the Shield.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Mounted on a charger, armed cap-a-pie, in a suit of burnished brass scale armour, and plumed.  
Armourer.



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, SIR G. CARROLL.

Guard on horseback. Trumpeter on horseback. Guard on horseback.  
umpeter on horseback. The Lord Mayor's servants in state liveries.  
The band of the Life Guards mounted.  
The Upper City Marshal on horseback.  
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's household.

## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR,

In his state carriage, drawn by six horses,  
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.  
Guard of honour on horseback.

On the arrival of the Lord Mayor and the Civic authorities at the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Baron Parke was on the bench in the absence of the Chief Baron, owing to the death of his daughter-in-law. The Recorder having presented Sir George Carroll, in appropriate terms, eulogised the conduct of the late Lord Mayor.

Mr. Baron Parke then addressed the Lord Mayor in these words:—My Lord Mayor, In the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, under circumstances of a melancholy and painful nature, I am called on to be the organ of communication between this Court and your Lordship, and the great Corporation of which honourable mention has been made. The splendid ceremonial of to-day is not a mere idle pageant; it has been adopted in pursuance of a very ancient custom—a custom as ancient as those from which the Corporation you represent has derived many of its rights and privileges. And it has been performed, not simply for the purpose of displaying the magnificence and wealth of that Corporation, but to add honour to the administration of the law, and respect for the franchises

of the City. My Lord, I feel assured that the respect which we feel for that Corporation will suffer no diminution from the circumstance of your Lordship's elevation to the high office which you now hold. The splendid eulogium which has just been passed upon you by the learned Recorder has convinced us of your amiable character and of your capacity to discharge the arduous duties which were imposed upon you by your election to the office of Sheriff. In your discharge of that office you have displayed those qualities which always find their proper estimate in the mind of the intelligent public; and I believe you to be possessed of all those qualities which are essential to the administration of justice. We have now the happiness to live in times of peace. The great bulk of her Majesty's subjects have now no recollection of the horrors of war; and it is likely, therefore, that the exercise of those qualities which you have already displayed will prove sufficient to carry you through your year of office with ease and satisfaction. But if the contrary should happen, and you should be called on to discharge more onerous and more responsible duties, I have no doubt you will display all the courage and determination which the exigencies of the times may require, and which you have already manifested so greatly to your honour. His Lordship then briefly addressed Mr. Alderman Johnson, and congratulated him on having passed through his year of office, and fulfilled its duties so entirely to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

The usual oaths were then administered to the Lord Mayor, and some formalities were gone through, including the calling on the late Lord Mayor to produce his accounts for the past year, which was done, and Mr. Alderman Johnson was sworn to their correctness. Before leaving the Court, his Lordship invited the learned Barons to the Civic banquet at Guildhall, which invitation was cordially accepted by their Lordships, as well as by the Judges of the other Courts, on whom his Lordship waited for the purpose.

The Procession having re-formed, returned to the State barges at Westminster Bridge, where they embarked a little before three o'clock. Having reached Blackfriars Bridge the dignitaries embarked. The Procession was once more put in order, and moved on through New Bridge-street. At the obelisk the ceremonial was rendered the more imposing by such of the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction, who had accepted invitations to the banquet. The Procession then wended its way up Ludgate-hill, around St. Paul's Churchyard, and along Chopside and King-street to Guildhall. The Lord Mayor was well received throughout the whole of the route.

## THE BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

The guests of the Chief Magistrate and the Sheriffs began to arrive at Guildhall at three o'clock, and the principal guests reached the hall before five o'clock. The tables were covered in a very magnificent style; and Deputy Evans, of the ward of which Sir George Carroll is the

Alderman, and the rest of the Committee, made the greatest exertions to prove to the company that the present Mayoralty would be worthy of the presiding authority in all the essentials of hospitality.

Among the company were the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Palmerston, Lord Campbell, Lord Morpeth, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Grey, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Macaulay, Baron Parke, Justice Coltman, Justice Erie, Justice Wightman, Baron Platt, Baron Williams, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Sergeant Chanell, Gazelee, Clark, Wilkins, and Rain, Lords Anson and Strangford, Lord Dudley Stuart, the Honourable Mr. E. J. Stanley, Baron Rothschild, Sir Stratford Canning, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Sir Moses Montefiore, Lord John Hay, R.N., Lord Ebrington, Sir J. M. Taggart, Sir W. B. Riddell, Mr. Hume, Mr. John Masterman, Mr. Pattison, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. B. Hawes, Mr. C. Craig, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Vansell, Mr. J. Parke, Mr. G. Palmer, Aldermen Johnson (the late Lord Mayor), Sir S. C. Hunter, Farebrother, Lucas, Kelly, Wilson, Copeland, Hooper, Farncombe, Musgrove, W. Hunter, T. Wood, Sir James Duke, Sidney, Moon; the Recorder, the Under-Sheriff, the Town Clerk, the City Solicitor, the Remembrancer, the Comptroller, the Secondaries, the City Commissioner, and several others of the City officials.

After the performance of "Non Nobis Domine," The Lord Mayor proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were received with cheering.

His Lordship then rose and said he was about to propose a toast to his distinguished guests, which had reference to an eminent personage to whom in distant days the destinies of this great empire would, in all probability, be committed



LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—THE LANDING AT WESTMINSTER.



As he (the Lord Mayor) was anxious for the welfare of the Prince of Wales, he would take the liberty to make a separate allusion to his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness was born on Lord Mayor's day, and might be said to have a peculiar claim upon the attention and affection of the citizens of London. (Cheers.) He doubted not that the illustrious young Prince, under the tuition of the Queen and her gracious Consort, would be educated in the principles of the British Constitution, and that his Royal Highness would eventually be well prepared to administer, whenever it might please Providence so to order it, the rule and government of this great nation. Feeling strongly upon an occasion of such interest to the future prosperity of the nation, he would propose "The health of the Prince of Wales and the other branches of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir C. C. Adam and Major Peto returned thanks for the Navy, which immediately followed the health of the Prince of Wales, &c.

The next toast was, "Prosperity to the City of London, and the trade and commerce thereof." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor said he was convinced that the next toast he had to propose would be received with enthusiasm. It was "The health of the late Lord Mayor." (Cheers.)

Alderman Johnson returned thanks in a very effective manner. He felt the greatest satisfaction at the honour done him by the Lord Mayor, and said he could not but feel gratification in believing that he had fulfilled what he had promised upon his election, namely, to hand down to his successor unimpaired the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Lord High Chancellor of England."

The Lord Chancellor returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor next proposed the "Health of the Foreign Ambassadors."

The Turkish Ambassador returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor said he had no doubt of the warm manner in which the next toast would be received. He knew well that the Corporation of London had always felt pride in evincing their loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign by supporting the Ministers in whom the Sovereign placed confidence. (Cheers.) The position of the Administration, in whatever way it was constituted, was a position of great responsibility and anxiety. At the present moment those responsibilities and anxieties were increased by a dispensation of Providence. Confident that their most vigorous endeavours would be directed to assuage the calamity which he was happy to believe was not so great as it had been represented to be, he felt happy in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.) They were a body of men who were prepared, he had no doubt, to meet the evil, and, with the co-operation and confidence of their fellow-countrymen, successfully to contend against it. (Cheers.) It would be too heavy a task for him to describe the character of the present Premier of England. It would be unnecessary, too, for all knew, from long experience, that the measures of that eminent statesman were all directed to the public good. He would allude to another circumstance. For the first time, the City of London was represented by the Minister. (Cheers.) He was sure that the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" would meet with the warmest reception. (Continued cheering.)

Lord John Russell rose, and was most enthusiastically applauded. He begged leave, in the names of his colleagues, and in his own name, to return thanks to the company for the high honour done to them. He could assure the company that the Administration would use their utmost endeavours to promote the interests, to guard the honour, and to maintain the liberties of the empire; and he trusted that, with the support and approbation of the citizens of London, they would be enabled to contribute to those great ends. He had, however, another responsibility cast upon him—one of a personal nature. He must always remember that the last time he had had the honour to appear in the Guildhall it was to be re-elected as one of the representatives in Parliament of the City of London. (Cheering.) But he felt that the duties of a Minister of the Crown, and those of a representative were not of a clashing or contradictory nature; on the contrary, they were compatible and perfectly harmonious. (Cheers.) He wished to state that fact, because he believed that the citizens of London felt deeply for all the great interests of the general community. He believed that the hearts of the citizens vibrated with every fear of dangerous or evil circumstances while they rejoiced in all the good fortunes with which the nation might be blessed. The citizens of London became possessed, as it were by an electric telegraph, of all that passed in every part of the empire; and, whatever intelligence might be subject matter of joy, in that they rejoiced, while in matters of lamentation they hastened to contribute to the utmost means for its alleviation. (Cheers.) He felt that his duties as a Minister of the Crown, and as a representative of the citizens of London might therefore be well mingled and joined together. (Cheers.) He offered his congratulations to the Lord Mayor for the choice which his fellow-citizens had made. He had long known and esteemed the character of the Lord Mayor, and he was confident that his Lordship would honourably support the dignity which had been conferred upon him; but he must tell the Lord Mayor that he would have no light task to perform, if he meant to imitate the conduct and emulate the example of his most excellent predecessor in the chief magistracy of the City of London. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with loud acclamations.

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said he should endeavour in every way to imitate the example of his predecessor. His Lordship then proposed "The Marquis of Lansdowne and the House of Lords."

The Marquis of Lansdowne returned thanks. He assured the assembly that, if ever there was a question upon which the House of Lords were unanimous, it was in the determination to maintain the rights, privileges, and immunities of the City of London.

After the health of the Lady Mayoress was drunk, the ladies retired from the Hall, and commenced dancing with great spirit in the Council Chamber.

Mr. Masterman responded to the toast of the House of Commons; and several other toasts were proposed and received with cheers; and the conviviality lasted till morning.

We annex a Portrait of the Lord Mayor, SIR GEORGE CARROLL, whose official career was duly recorded in our Journal of last week. (See page 295.) We may briefly recapitulate that Sir George was, for more than thirty years, a member of the Stock Exchange, and a Contractor for State Lotteries. Sir George subsequently retired into Essex, and is in the Commission of the Peace for that County; and he has, at this day, an estate at Loughton. In 1837, Sir George was chosen Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was knighted, on her Majesty's visit to the Corporation of London. And, in 1839, Sir George Carroll was unanimously elected Alderman of the Ward of Candlewick. Sir George is understood to be wealthy, and the *debut* with which he has entered upon his year of office gives assurance that it will be a Mayoralty of brilliant hospitality. His Lordship is a man of strong common-sense views, and kindly nature; indeed, one of his decisions at the Mansion House, at his first sitting, on Tuesday morning, well bespeaks his humane character.

The second illustration upon the preceding page shows the Landing of the Civic Procession at Westminster, on Monday: the late Lord Mayor is ascending the stairs, and the present Lord Mayor has just stepped from the barge, preceded by the Chaplain, and Sword and Mace-Bearers.

## IRELAND.

NEW IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.—Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Kerry, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board in Ireland, at £2000 a-year salary. On Mr. O'Connell's being installed, Mr. Twisleton returns to England.

THE IRISH REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE.—Some promotions in this office have been caused by the retirement of the late Registrar-General, Mr. George Ogle Moore, who, being upwards of seventy years old, was naturally anxious to retire. In consequence of that gentleman's resignation, every person in the office has got a step. The First Assistant-Registrar, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, has become Registrar-General; Mr. Glascock, the second Assistant, succeeds him; and Mr. Chapman and other officers were advanced in the same manner. The salary of Mr. George Ogle Moore was £1500 a year; and that of Mr. Morgan O'Connell is only £1200, and he is beside required to do the duty in person.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings at the Repeal Association on Monday were unimportant. Mr. O'Connell made a speech, which was chiefly devoted to the disputes between "Old Ireland" and "Young Ireland." The "rent" only amounted to £88. It is now stated positively that the O'Connell tribute of 1846 is abandoned, and that the formal announcement of the fact will appear forthwith.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN.—We are gratified to find that, according to the latest returns from some of the leading grain markets, the panic is fast subsiding—that prices of all kinds of grain are giving way—and that, in the course of a few weeks hence, it is now probable, events will show the senselessness of the clamour raised against the Government for their refusal to abrogate the remnant of the Corn-Laws, or to interfere with the regular course of commerce by the establishment of food depots throughout the country.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—On Thursday (last week), James Carroll, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest in Nenagh, on the body of Margaret Corcoran, a young woman aged twenty years, whose death, it appears, was caused from want of sufficiency of food to sustain nature. An inquest was held, and the jury found, "that the deceased Margaret Corcoran came by her death in consequence of a general state of debility, brought on for the want of food."—An Irish paper states that three persons died from want of food at Miltoon Malbay within the last week.—Two additional deaths from starvation are reported from the county Cork.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE WIFE OF DEAN FRENCH.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Wednesday evening (last week), at the Deanery House, Elphin. Mrs. French, the lady of the Dean, being unwell, two bottles were prescribed by her medical attendant—one an embrocation, the other a simple draught. The servant, mistaking the embrocation for the draught, administered the former, which contained ingredients of a poisonous nature, and the consequence was immediate death.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—The *Limerick Chronicle* gives the following particulars of a very shocking occurrence:—"Ennistymon workhouse was visited with a calamitous occurrence this week. The deputy-master, Michael Walsh, removed from the dining-hall two little children, a boy and a girl, for having quarrelled at table, and snatched one from the other a crust of bread. He placed them in the black hole for punishment, and appears to have totally forgotten them for two days, when their absence was remarked by the other paupers, and, on opening the place of confinement, both children were found dead in each other's arms. The master was brought into Ennis in custody."

DREADFUL MURDER.—The *Bottle Gazette* has the following details:—"A countryman named Bourke was brutally murdered, on Monday night, after returning from the fair of Ballaghaderreen. The ill-fated man, having sold a cow at the fair, and received the price, was treacherously followed to his own house, in the neighbourhood of Clogher, where they deprived him of life, almost severing his head from his body by means of a hatchet. The murderers bound his wife in the garden while perpetrating this horrid deed."

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The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.

The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; illustrative of the National Sports.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge Anniversaries, Occurrences, and Festivals: Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated) Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water; Equation of Time, &c. Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences, Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets; Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c. Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct., 1847. High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales The Eclipse, with Engravings A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart Holidays kept at Public Offices: Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c. British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time Stamps and Taxes, &c. The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company—City Officers—Law Courts: Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors' Court—Government Offices and Officers—New Postal Regulations New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act New Domestic Hints Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated) Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices.

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### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 15.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 16.—Rubens, the painter, born, 1577.

TUESDAY, 17.—Length of Day, 8h. 46m.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Wolsey died, 1530, aged fifty-nine.

THURSDAY, 19.—Saturn sets at 10h. 43m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 20.—Farringdon Market opened, 1826.

SATURDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 21.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 2	0 24	0 44	1 3	1 24	1 43	1 59	2 19	2 37	2 55	3 15	3 33

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. F. W." Upper Clapton.—Subscriptions for the Protestant Church building at Alexandria are received by Messrs. Barnett, Lombard-street; Coutts, Strand; Drummond, Charing-cross; Herries and Co., St. James's-street; Claude Scott and Co., Cavendish-square; Hatchard, Piccadilly; Nesbitt and Co., Berners-street, &c.

"J. W. B."—The Balloon can scarcely be said to have been "made useful" for any purpose. Perhaps, the best account of a Voyage is that published by Mr. Monck Mason, of the *Visit to Nassau*.

"Constance," Stoke Newington.—Perhaps.

"Agricola" and "X. Y. Z."—The Book of the Farm is an excellent work.

"An Old Subscriber," Liverpool.—We really cannot reply to such trifling.

"T. N. D." is thanked for the Berry Pomeroy Nook, but we have not room to engrave it.

"X. Y. Z." is mistaken.

"A Constant Reader," Blackfriars.—M. Delille, King's College.

"The Devonian's" Song will not suit.

"Friendly" should first obtain an appointment by letter.

"C. J. M." Crofton.—Aid's Self-Instructing French Grammar, price 1s. 6d.

"E. M. G."—See the last "Army List."

"H. B." Malta.—The Illustrated New Testament will be ready in January.

"A Jersey Subscriber."—Covent-Garden Market is not now opened on Sunday.

"J. H." Liverpool, cannot claim his indentures until the expiration of the term.

"H. J. C." Temple.—The lines will not suit.

"A Constant Reader" may learn about the "assayed duty" at Goldsmiths' Hall.

"W. R." near Ludlow.—Declined.

"An Admirer," Mona, may, probably, hear of the Autographs he names, at Mr. Waller's, Bookseller, near St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.

"C. R." Ipswich.—There is an Institution for Servants at the Holborn end of Bedford-row.

"T. P." Chelmsford.—See an account of the Spital Sermons, in No. 151 of our Journal.

"M. L." Birkenhead.—The compulsory payment of a debt contracted twenty years since, depends upon the same having been frequently demanded within that period.

"No Lawyer."—We scarcely think that any Public Institution would enter into the arrangement.

"A. M. B." Liverpool.—The Statute forbidding Gretna Green Marriages has not yet been repealed.

"A Constant Reader," Menham.—See "Felix on the Bat."

"C. W." Speenhamland.—We have not room, and the MS. has been destroyed.

"F. M. B." Curzon-street.—Declined.

"F. M. G." had better await the authorised announcement of the Opening of Her Majesty's Theatre.

"Z." Walsall, should apply to a Dentist.

"Lanfranc."—M. A. S., Birmingham.—"E. Y."—R. P., Nantwich, Lincoln.—"Repondez."—Somerset.—Your questions relate to such trifling matters, and those of personal interest only, that we cannot spare room to reply to them.

"A Constant Reader," Penrith.—The Duke of Sutherland's Collection of Pictures can only be viewed by a recommendation from some one known to the Duke.

"Malta."—Wilson.—The papers have been regularly forwarded.

"C. W. S."—See No. 176 of our Journal.

"A Constant Reader," Slough.—Certificates for Degrees in Arts and Laws are issued by University and King's Colleges, London.

"J. G." Runcorn.—For the best mode of preparing Indian Flour, see the "Indian Meal-Book," published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

"H. E." Gloucester.—The address of Sir John Herschel, Bart., is Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent. The Parliamentary franking of letters by post existed as early as 1666.

"Antiquarius."—Mr. Wordsworth succeeded the late Dr. Southey as Poet Laureate in 1843.

"An Early Subscriber," Plymouth.—Dr. Reid has published a volume and a pamphlet on his System of Ventilation, but they do not contain the details of his plan for the New House of Parliament.

"E. A." Kennington.—There are two or more shops in High Holborn.

"J. R." Chadwell-street.—See a future announcement.

"A. P." Tunbridge Wells, is thanked, but we have not room for the long letter.

"A Subscriber."—We cannot precisely state by whom the Manchester Parks were laid out.

"E. G." Mallock.—The real estate of the person dying without a will is inherited by the eldest son, as heir-at-law; and the personal estate is divided among his children.

"Paul John," Romford.—Registration of birth is legal evidence. The View of Edinburgh is in the Engraver's hands.

"Tantarabustius."—The word hampton is a compound of ham, a village, town, or house; and town, from the Anglo-Saxon tun, a hedge, fence, or enclosure.

"M. J. P." Winchester is the oldest Cathedral in England, as some of the Saxon building remains.

"Graham Plantagenet" should apply to the President or a Governor for an order to inspect Bethlem Hospital.

"E. J. V." Newchurch, is thanked for his amusing letter.

"Brahmin." Cambridge.—Honey cannot be said to be purely a vegetable production, since it is elaborated by the insect before it is deposited in the honey-comb.

"An Old Subscriber," Beckenham.—"Bourne's Principles and Practice of Engineering."

"A Lady," Bath, is recommended to consult the last "Army List."

"An Inquirer."—The tax upon two dogs, (unless Greyhounds), is 14s. each, per annum.

"Un bon Français" had better consult the Catalogue of some Dealers in American Books; as, Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place.

"J. S." Stafford.—The cost of a Licence for Marriage, if Special, is £5; if not Special, 10s.

\*\* Replies to a few Heraldic Questions are unavoidably deferred till our next.

A NEW PRINTING MACHINE, on an improved principle, capable of producing more than double the number of impressions given by any Machine now in use, has been invented by Mr. LITTLE, of our Establishment; and next week we shall have the pleasure of giving a Drawing and Description of the same to our Readers.

\*\* We beg to inform our numerous country Subscribers that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent who supplies the paper to send it in the same manner as it is sent direct from our Office. The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings would then be received as perfect as they come from the press; and the extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than three-halfpence a year for each annual Subscriber.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Canada and the Canadians in 1846, by Sir R. H. Bonnycastle. 2 vols.—Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note-book.—Marshall's Description and Conquest of Ceylon.—Woman's Love, by G. H. Rodwell.—Lepage's Petit Musée de Littérature Française.—Lovell's Comedy of Look Before You Leap.—Theodore, a tale.—Punch's Pocket-book for 1847.—Pawsey's Ladies' Fashionable Repository for 1847.

ERRATUM.—In a portion of our early edition of last week's Journal, the inscription lines of the Union Workhouses, at page 304, were inadvertently transposed. The larger Engraving represents the proposed Canterbury Union, and the smaller one the Andover Union.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

For many hours on Monday last the streets of the City presented a strange spectacle: the Lord Mayor's Pageant was not the most remarkable feature of the day, but the universal blockade, of which it was the cause. All the capitals of Europe might be challenged to furnish such an instance of "suspended animation." Under the most favourable circumstances it is difficult enough to get through the City, but a total stoppage, for a time, produces confusion worse confounded. While the Civic Procession was dragging its slow length through lane and bye street, all the traffic of London went on accumulating behind the barriers in most portentous abundance. Unhappy was the raw provincial who on that day had confided himself, perhaps for a saving of time, to a public conveyance; a spell from Gog and Magog was cast over all that moved by horse-flesh and wheels, and they became fixtures; or, with the enterprising spirit of circumnavigators, reached the Bank by describing immense traverses. Waggon wedged itself behind cart, and cab behind dray, till pavements were invisible, the several conductors beguiling the time as best they might with lively remarks upon each other and the occasion: cheerfulness under difficulties is a virtue, but we were sorry to observe it often tinged with a degree of bitterness and exasperation: with a dinner in perspective the inconvenience might have been borne more philosophically. But it was not till the accumulation was set at liberty that the full magnitude of the sacrifice London makes every year to its Lord could be appreciated; then

The pent-up stream of life  
Rush'd downward like a cataract.

The mass that was simply obstructive when at rest became destructive when in motion; wheel locked in wheel, and such a splintering of shafts never happened, save at a tournament or the return from the Derby, the only scene that approaches in difficulty of progression the streets of London on the 9th of November. But what may be a very trifling matter on a party of pleasure, where a mishap can often be turned into amusement by an easy alchemy, is a very different thing in business, where it inflicts loss and inconvenience; and we fancy many an execration was poured last Monday upon the procession, which, during its progress, put a stop to that of everybody besides.

THE Brevet we this day publish is somewhat of a novelty in these times, when promotion is individual, and not collective. It will give pleasure to both services; but it is not in the nature of such things to satisfy everybody; we observe already that it is criticised, the principal complaint being that an advantage has been given in the arrangement to the Guards over the troops of the Line; it is said that the average term of service of the same number of officers of the same rank, is twice the number of years in the Line that it is in the Guards. The consequence is, that one class reach the higher grades of the profession while in the vigour of life; the other at an age when opportunity of distinction and the vigour required for active service are more problematical. These differences between men of the same rank and the same profession are always to be regretted; the British Army should be one body, without these distinctions; at present, the Guards and some other regiments hold themselves as superior to the officers of the Line as the last hold themselves above "Indian," or "Company's" officers. The dissensions that have been created by this imaginary distinction (since both equally serve their country), have been very mischievous; the last Mail from India bore evidence of it; in General Nott's journals and letters, the feeling appears again and again, even with distressing repetition; if his statements are correct, this "precedence" seems to have led to actual wrong and injustice. It is a pity so gracious a boon as the present Brevet should have anything detracted from it by expressions of discontent. Promotion should be shared among brethren in arms, like the perils of the profession, equally among all. The Guards are ready for any duty they may be called on to discharge; but reward should not be given for what might, could, would, or should be done, if occasion required; it is for what has been done already. In actual service, the Guards must concede that the hardest work has fallen on the Line. If it is necessary to give high rank to younger men (and, we believe, talents being equal, a young General will prove the better one), it should be done on that distinct ground, not in a manner that creates professional divisions and jealousies.

THE spirit of contradiction certainly mingles largely with human affairs. When all the world was protesting against the placing the Wellington Statue on Mr. Burton's Arch, and determining, by anticipation, that it would be a monster of disproportion, it was set up. As soon as the public breathe more freely, as if relieved from an apprehension, begin to find that the thing is not so very bad after all, and even to look at it with a sort of approval, lo! the Statue, it is said, will be taken down again! Another momentous question then arises—where shall it be placed at last? Is it always to be in a state of transit and trial; to be set up as horses are lent on liking? We have an Experimental Squadron; and, perhaps, considering our defects in matters of taste, an Experimental Statue may serve to disseminate sound principles of Art. Considering, however, that the public has gone through the three stages of feeling by which men become reconciled to worse things—that it has "first endured, then pitied, then embraced"—it might be left where it is, by a compromise. Suppose the Woods and Forests take down the Trafalgar Fountains, and spend the money the removal of the Statue would cost in erecting new ones that, in point of design, will soar a little higher than a pair of ugly dumb waiters?

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Monday being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, great rejoicings took place at Windsor. As early as eight o'clock in the morning the 1st Life Guards, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and the Scots Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Colville, arrived in Windsor Park, and formed into line beneath the South Terrace, opposite to the Augusta Tower, the cavalry regiment forming the right wing. Immediately upon the arrival of the troops her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, left the Castle by the Queen's entrance, and walked across the Quadrangle to the Home Park, through the York and Lancaster gateway; close to which the Royal party stationed themselves to witness the evolutions of the troops. The two bands performed the National Anthem upon the arrival of her Majesty. The Queen was also accompanied by Prince William of Loewenstein and the Chevalier Bunsen, and attended by Lord Byron, Lady Portman, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Hon. Miss Devereux, and Major General Sir Frederick Stoven. The Hon. Captain Gordon and Mr. G. E. Anson were in attendance upon the Prince.



The Prince of Wales, who looked remarkably well, and appeared highly delighted, was attired in a Scotch dress. Prince Alfred was also similarly attired. The troops (the 1st Life Guards being dismounted), after marching before her Majesty in ordinary and quick time, then re-formed into line, and fired a *feu de joie*, down the front and up the rear, the military bands performing alternately during the military movements. The pieces performed by the band of the 1st Life Guards, by Royal command, were the celebrated march composed by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Wales's Quick Step, also composed by her Royal Highness upon the occasion of the celebration of the Prince's first birthday at Windsor Castle, in 1842. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, also by Royal command, performed the regimental slow and quick marches.

At the conclusion of the firing the troops gave her Majesty three hearty cheers. Her Majesty then sent the Equey in Waiting to command the attendance of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, to whom the Queen expressed her high approbation of the admirable appearance and discipline of both the regiments, and, at the same time, honoured the hon. and gallant Colonel and Colonel Colville by inviting them to the banquet at the Castle in the evening.

The regiments, after again marching past her Majesty, then gave the Royal salute, and left the ground for their respective barracks.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived in the forenoon at the Castle to pay a visit of congratulation to her august relatives, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received several valuable presents from his Royal and illustrious relatives during the day.

The banquet, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness, took place in the evening, in the Grand Dining-Room.

The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, her Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince Loewenstein, his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Baroness de Speth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Lord Portman, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Sir George Couper, and the Gentleman in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards attended during dinner. Her Majesty also had an evening party. The following had the honour of receiving invitations:—Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lady and Miss Couper, the Hon. Caroline Lyttelton, Colonel and Lady Emily Seymour, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Colonel the Hon. H. and Miss Cavendish, and the Commanding Officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Her Majesty's private band attended in the Castle during the evening. A splendid new Royal standard was hoisted, for the first time, on the Round Tower.

The bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church of St. John rung merry and loyal peals, at intervals, throughout the day. A Royal salute was fired from the Corporation ordnance in honour of the event, in the Bachelor's Acre. A Royal salute was also fired from the Belvidere Battery, at Virginia Water, and likewise from the vessels on the lake, at twelve o'clock.

A public dinner took place in the evening at the Royal Adelaide Hotel, to celebrate the birth-day of the Heir-Apparent, at which Mr. Neville (who presided), one of the members for the Borough, and upwards of forty of the principal inhabitants, were present. Upon the healths of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, being drunk, and right loyally responded to, Royal salutes were discharged from a battery erected in the gardens of the hotel.

The houses of several of the Royal tradesmen were illuminated in the evening. A magnificent Prince of Wales's feather, beautifully executed, was displayed in front of the house of Mr. Sharnan, in the High-street.

A large cake, elegantly ornamented with naval and military devices, elaborately executed by Mr. Mawditt, her Majesty's first yeoman confectioner, was placed on the banquet-table, at the Castle, in the morning, and partaken of by her Majesty's Royal and illustrious guests.

**THE COURT AT WINDSOR.**—On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

**WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.**—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked this morning in the Home Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse, took their departure from the Castle this morning, at ten o'clock, for Kew, calling at Frogmore en route to take leave of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by Lord Byron, the Hon. Capt. Gordon, Mr. G. E. Anson, &c., left the Castle immediately after the departure of his illustrious relatives, to enjoy the sport of shooting over the Royal preserves, in the vicinity of the Great Park; returning, at two o'clock, to luncheon with her Majesty. The Royal family were taken for their usual airings in the morning and this afternoon. Her Serene Highness the Princess of Hesse is expected to arrive this evening, upon a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, will have the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party at the Castle this evening. It is generally expected that the Court will leave Windsor, on Tuesday next, for the Isle of Wight.

**HER MAJESTY'S LATE VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE.**—The Marquis of Salisbury left Hatfield House, Herts, last week, to visit his extensive landed property in Lancashire. The noble Marquis, on Saturday last, gave the whole of the artisans employed on his estates in Hertfordshire a substantial entertainment, at Hatfield House, in consideration of the activity and zeal displayed by them in forwarding the preparations for her Majesty's visit. Mr. Champion, his Lordship's clerk of the works, presided.

**COURT ARRANGEMENTS.**—Although the precise period has not yet been determined upon by her Majesty for the Court to leave Windsor Castle, for Osborne House, it is supposed, from instructions which have been forwarded to the Isle of Wight, that the Queen and the Prince Consort will take their departure from Windsor in the early part of next week.

**THE EARL OF HARROWBY.**—The venerable Earl of Harrowby, according to accounts received in Grosvenor-square, from Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, is somewhat improved in health.

**LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.**—We are happy to learn that Lord Willoughby de Broke is gradually recovering from his late dangerous attack of illness.

**ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.**—Last Saturday, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of Canada, was married to Lady Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and sister of the present Peer. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, uncle of the bride, officiating. The marriage of the Marquis of Ailsa with Julia, second daughter of the late Sir Richard Mountney Jepson, Bart., of Spring Vale, in the county of Dorset, was solemnised on Tuesday, at the residence of Lady Jepson, in Pelham Crescent.

**PROPOSED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—We hear that the Earl Waldegrave is about to lead to the matrimonial altar, Mrs. Millard, widow of Mr. E. Millard.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**THE INDICTMENT AGAINST MR. DUNN.**—In the BAIL COURT, on Tuesday, Mr. Dunn appeared, and personally moved to change the venue of the indictment against him from the City of London to the County of Middlesex. The affidavit upon which he moved stated all the usual facts excepting this, that he had not been able to state that he could not have a fair trial in London, because he believed he could have it, but he would prefer being tried in this County. The chief objection he had to be tried in London was this, that it had been circulated in the public papers that his object was to make a bankrupt of this lady, which was calculated to create an angry feeling in the minds of mercantile men. Now, it would not be possible for him to make the lady a bankrupt, nor had he any such intention. Proceedings had been adopted at the Old Bailey which had created great alarm in his mind. The name of the foreman of the Grand Jury had been endorsed on the back of the indictment some time after the Bankruptcy Court that Miss Counts was indebted to him. He was sure the parties were too respectable to endeavour, by any steps, to drive him into a corner or to make him uneasy; he would therefore leave the matter in the hands of his Lordship. Mr. Justice Paterson said, that in such cases the venue was laid in the County wherein the cause of action arose; therefore, the proper place for this to be tried was the City of London, and he must have a very strong reason for removing it, and he did not think any ground had been laid. He could not suppose that twelve gentlemen of London would not try the case as fairly as twelve gentlemen of Middlesex.—Sir F. Thesiger might be permitted to say, that if he had the slightest suspicion that there would be the smallest prejudice against Mr. Dunn, or that he could not have an equally fair trial in London, he would at once consent to change the venue.—Mr. Dunn then asked his Lordship to order him a copy of the Grand Jury panel, with the residences of the Grand Jury.—Mr. Justice Paterson did not recollect an instance of such an application.—Rule refused.

**THE LATE CASE OF DEATH FROM FLOGGING AT HOUNSLOW.**—In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH on Thursday, the Attorney General moved, at the instance of Mr. Wakley, M.P. for Finsbury, for a rule calling upon Michael Cooke and Thomas Healey, who are the printers and publishers of the *Medical Times*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel published in that paper. The libel appeared between the 1st and 3d of August. The Learned Gentleman read the alleged libel, which stated that the whole proceedings at the inquest were a farce; that Mr. Wakley would be consigned to infamy after what had taken place if he did not prove that the soldier died from military torture, and that he had coaxed the private soldiers of the regiment in order that he might bring a charge of murder to the door of an eminent medical man (Dr. Warren) to conjure up such a charge against him and Colonel Whyte, and the farther and drummer, and that he had acted throughout the investigation, in order to gain public sentiment in his favour, to help his fortunes for the future. It went on to accuse him of prostituting the office of an English magistrate for the purpose of seeking applause; and said that the inquest was a melo-drama; that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wakley had conspired together for the purpose of preparing a colourable statement to the jury; and concluded by stating that they shared the fees which Mr. Wilson received for post mortem examinations. The Court granted the application.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### BREVET PROMOTIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF YESTERDAY EVENING.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 9, 1846.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Officers, of the East India Company's Forces, to take rank by Brevet in her Majesty's Army, in the East Indies only, as follows. The commissions to be dated 9th November, 1846:—

**MAJOR-GENERALS.**  
Hugh Stacy Osborne  
Sir James L. Caldwell, K.C.B.  
George Carpenter  
John Luther Richardson  
Sir David Leighton, K.C.B.  
James Welsh  
Sir James Russell, K.C.B.  
Martin White  
David Courtney Kenny  
Richard Podmore  
Sir Robert Houston, K.C.B.  
John Greenstreet  
Manasseh Lopez Pereira  
Thomas Pollok, C.B.  
Sir John Rose, K.C.B.  
George Ross Kemp  
John Munro  
Charles Thomas G. Bishop  
John Alexander P. Macgregor  
Sir Jeffrey Prendergast  
Sir William Richards, K.C.B.  
Alexander Duncan  
Sir Thos. Whitehead, K.C.B.  
John James Latter  
Thomas Stewart  
Jerry Francis Dym  
William Douglas Clelland  
William Hill Perkins  
Sir John Doveton, K.C.B.  
Alexander Fair, C.B.  
Duncan M'Pherson  
Sir J. Law Lushington, G.C.B.  
Benjamin W. Dowden Sealy  
William Charles Fraser  
John Gilbert  
To be Lieutenant-Generals.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.**  
James Stuart, C.B.  
Charles Ovens  
William Henry Hewitt  
William Strahan  
Charles Jones  
Geo. W. Aylmer Lloyd, C.B.  
Francis Haleman  
Alexander Tulloch, C.B.  
Archibald Brown Doyle  
Frederick Buckley  
John Wheeler Cleveland  
Robert Blackhall  
David Capon  
George Banks Bell  
William Donald Robertson  
Joseph Orchard, C.B.  
James Frushard  
Duncan Sim  
Charles Maddison Bird  
To be Colonels.

**CAPTAINS.**  
William Struthers  
Edward Servante  
Thomas Pasley Hay  
Robert Wroughton  
Henry Tempier  
George Thompson  
William George Lennox  
George Tempier  
James Donnelly  
William Rawlings  
Robert Mignan  
Richard Rodney Ricketts  
Charles Edward Faber  
Charles James Green  
John Thomas Smith  
John Henry Cramer  
John Gwynnapp Hume  
John Liptrap  
James Stevens  
George Wright  
Houghton James  
George Turnbull Marshall  
John Byng  
Walter Rutherford  
William Pitt Macdonald  
George Joseph Mant  
Peter La Touche  
Francis Charles Scott  
John Swanson  
Frederick Joseph Clerk  
Archibald Neil Maclean  
Alexander M'Donald Elder  
John Robert Sandford  
Kenneth Campbell  
James Roxburgh  
George Thornton  
Gilbert James Richardson  
Richard Blood  
John Horatio Clarkson  
Copper Rochford

**MAJORS.**  
James Ramsay Birell  
Henry Ophir Boleau  
Joseph Cosfield  
Mark Blaxland  
John Lewis  
Edward Stanton  
William Tausia Savary  
Edward John Watson  
Andrew Coventry  
Joseph Leighton Watson  
Alfred Bortradale  
Francis Forbes  
Thomas Fisher  
Peter Mayall Melvill  
John Read Brown  
George Munro Arthur  
Robert Codrington  
George Buxham Arbuthnot  
Charles Farmer  
Robert Henry Miles  
William Reese  
Francis Wheeler  
Robert Dennis White  
John Platt  
Anthony Harrison  
Samuel Ansell Grant  
William Heyrick Macaulay  
Charles Francis Le Hardy  
Alexander Shirreff  
Robert Garstin  
David Acheson  
Richard Hickley Richardson  
Michael John Rowlandson  
Henry Morland  
Frederick William Todd  
William Halpin  
Coghlin Glendy Otley  
John Blackland  
Francis Anthony Clarke  
John Hill  
Robert Grant Carmichael  
Thomas Maynor  
Charles Woodfall  
Francis Dudgeon  
Gustavus Cowper Rochford  
Richard Lambert  
Arthur T. Otter  
John Gordon  
David Scotland  
Hubert Marshall  
John William Hicks  
Benjamin Heywood Harris  
Arnold Rawson Wilson  
Rawson John Crozier  
John Liddell  
St. George Daniel Showers  
John Wynne Stretell  
Charles Henry Maclean  
William Scott Adams  
Robert Nicholas Tanner  
John Free  
Herbert Beaver  
William Stewart  
Stephen Williams  
Henry Drummond  
George St. Patrick Lawrence  
Charles Griffin  
Charles Comelline  
Henry Nelson Woreley  
Somerset James Grove  
George Le Grand Jacob  
Henry Griffith  
Henry Stamford  
John Grant  
Edw. Austruther Farquharson  
Hon. Harry Burrard Dalzell  
Edward Madden  
Edward Henry Ludlow  
Hampton Nicholson Pepper  
Philip G. Gooch  
Thomas Dittmas  
William Macgeorge  
John Chicheley Ployden  
George Moyle Sherer  
Frederick Lewis Nicolay  
Lockyer Willis Hart  
Augustus Samuel Hawkins  
Alexander Robert Rose  
Edward Darvall  
William Henry Atkinson  
William Fresh  
Robert Long Shawe  
James Mitchell  
James Drummond  
William Binfield Wemyss  
James Pope  
Francis Trimmer  
Hugh Augustus Boscawen  
Peter Abbott  
Richard Drought  
Frederick Wynn M'Grath  
William Russell  
Donald Mackay Scobie  
To be Majors in the Army.

**ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE BY CONSERVATIVES.**  
The *Morning Post* of yesterday confirms a statement it made a few weeks ago, to the effect that the Duchy of Lancaster was in future to be managed by a Chief, assisted by a Board of unpaid Commissioners. Our contemporary adds:—

"There is now no longer any necessity for preserving the secrecy that was at the time imposed on us. The department alluded to is that of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the intended Board of Commissioners—however surprising the fact may appear to our readers—will be composed of the EARL SPENCER, the EARL of Lincoln, Sir James Graham, and the EARL of Hardwicke!"

"We were strictly correct in saying that these Commissioners will receive no pecuniary emolument; but we do hear that certain arrangements have been made in reference to the distribution of patronage, by virtue of which the new Board will not be left altogether without influence."

"It is, for the present, quite enough for us to know that two members of Sir Robert Peel's late Cabinet, and a nobleman who held an appointment in the Royal Household under the same Administration, have accepted office at the hands of Lord John Russell."

"Were we altogether wrong when, five weeks ago, we ventured to say that the circumstance would 'throw a very curious light on the present state of parties in this country?'"

**THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND.**—We are enabled, on the authority of the last advices from Berlin, to contradict the report of the dangerous illness of the Earl of Westmoreland, lately circulated in the German journals. Beyond a trifling cold, the noble Earl is in the possession of excellent health.

**FALL OF THREE HOUSES AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Thursday evening, three newly-erected and unfinished houses in Alfred-place, Brompton, fell down. Three men were at work, and one of them, named Kasey, was buried in the ruins. One of the other men was much hurt. The mutilated body of Kasey was found yesterday morning.

**LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.**  
**FRANCE.**—The Paris papers and our latest private letters allude to various contradictory rumours upon the subject of the Montpensier marriage, which again has assumed some importance, it being said that the misunderstanding between England and France has been explained, and cordially restored. According to one account, Lord Normanby had, in compliance with instructions from London, demanded an audience, and had presented to the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier the felicitations of his Court upon their marriage. Another rumour was to the effect that Lord Normanby had received an order to demand his passports. It was said that a dispatch had been received from M. de Jarnac, which had produced a deep sensation at the Tuilleries. The first of the above rumours received countenance from the agents of the Government, and the funds rose. The facts which are now known are, nevertheless, simple and natural, and such as do not produce any effect upon the existing differences between the Governments. It is the etiquette that a new Ambassador, on his arrival, shall be presented to each of the members of the Royal Family. At the time of Lord Normanby's arrival in Paris, last August, the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier were both absent, and since that time no opportunity occurred in which the Ambassador could be presented to them. Lord Normanby accordingly addressed a note, on Monday afternoon, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting to be presented to these Princes. In compliance with this, he was received in their private apartments at the Tuilleries, on Tuesday, at one o'clock, when he was also presented to the Duchess of Montpensier by the Duke. The King, Queen, and all the Royal Family left Paris on Tuesday for Compeigne, where they are to remain some days. They delayed their departure for some time, for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of Lord Normanby.—The inundations throughout the south of France have subsided. The damage done to the Paris and Orleans Railroad has been less considerable than was at first supposed. It will be reopened in the course of next week.

**PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES IN MANCHESTER.**—In Manchester the erection of the additional private baths at this establishment has very favourably progressed, and there appears no doubt but that they will soon be fully completed. The shower baths are now nearly in general use, and have given the highest satisfaction, in so far as they have at present been used. The extraordinary increase in the washing department, shows more satisfactory returns than could have been supposed. The institution opened for this department on the 10th of September, and during that month there were 9327 articles washed by 199 parties. In the following month of October, the numbers who availed themselves of the privileges offered by the establishment were 568, during which period 18,728 articles of various descriptions were washed, showing a very unexpected increase.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE.**—We understand that, after all, it is intended to remove the Wellington statue from its present position. The sites now spoken of are Waterloo-place, opposite to the Duke of York's column, and the Parade Ground in St. James's Park.

**PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.**—On Wednesday afternoon, a large meeting of inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without, was held in the Court, Old Bailey, for the purpose of opposing the present plan for the improvement of some parts of the City, to procure the appropriation of a portion of the Corporation funds to the above ward, and to take means for ameliorating the sanitary state of the metropolis. Sir James Duke, Alderman of the Ward, presided. Mr. Carpenter moved the following resolution, which was adopted after a short discussion:—"That this meeting has heard with surprise and regret that the Court of Common Council has passed a resolution for the appropriation of a sum amounting to nearly £300,000, to the making of a new street of very questionable utility, and which will, probably, involve the outlay of half a million more, without affording relief for the traffic in some parts of the most important and crowded thoroughfares of the City of London." The proposed new street would commence at King William-street, opposite the statue, and run to Queen-street, Cheapside. It was, in point of fact, a widening of Cannon-street, which would be made sixty feet in width. The following resolution was then adopted:—"That how important soever it may be to increase the traffic in the City of London, there are other and much stronger claims upon the funds for those sanitary regulations upon which the health, comfort, and lives of many of the inhabitants of the City of London depend." After a short discussion, it was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned in order that the question of the sanitary condition of the City might be more fully considered and discussed. In addition to the various proposed alterations, it has been arranged to build a commercial edifice adjoining the Hall of Commerce.

**ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.**—On Wednesday notice was given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for leave to bring in a bill for constructing a bridge over or across the River Thames, at or near Essex-Street, Strand, to the opposite shore, at or near to Dowson's wharf, in the Marsh and Walliberty. Also for making and maintaining a market, at or near the south end of the proposed bridge; and also to obtain powers for the compulsory purchase of lands and houses, and to levy tolls, rates, or duties in respect of the said bridge and market.

**BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.**—On Saturday a special meeting of the Marylebone Vestry took place at the Court House, for the purpose of considering the propriety of extending to the parish the provisions of the Act relating to the establishment of baths and wash-houses for the labouring classes. Mr. John Williams took the chair. Mr. Gomm brought forward the necessary resolution, which was seconded by Sir James Hamilton, and carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed to take the necessary steps for carrying out the object, and the Vestry Clerk ordered to write to the Secretary of State for his consent, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The number of deaths registered in the metropolitan district during the week ending Nov. 7, was—males, 463; females, 481; total, 944. This number is below the average both of the last five years and five autumns, but slightly exceeds the first week of November during the past five years. There is a slight increase of the number of deaths from typhus. Not a single death from cholera was registered last week. The number of births registered in the week ending Nov. 7, was—males, 689; females, 692; total, 1381.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**CURIOUS ROBBERY BY A YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN.**—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., amongst the passengers brought by the up train from Southampton to the terminus at Nine Elms, was a young Frenchwoman, fashionably dressed, but whose appearance was rendered more than ordinarily attractive from the fact of wearing her hair, which consisted of a profusion of magnificently black tresses, wholly unconfined, and flowing over her shoulders to her waist. The young woman, who spoke English with difficulty, inquired for an hotel, and was taken by the servants of the railway company to the Railway Hotel. Upon being introduced to Mr. Howse, the landlord, she stated her name to be Mlle. Malvina Florentine de Samarez. Having remained in the house some days, Mr. Howse questioned her as to her connections, and her reasons for remaining so long in London; but her answers were, if not at all times perfectly satisfactory, sufficient to lead suspicion. She had with her a valuable accoutrement, upon which she played superbly, and otherwise exhibited the fruits of an excellent musical education. On Saturday evening she went to Astley's Theatre, and prior to starting to that place of amusement, produced a cheque on the Fareham Bank for £99 13s., the name of the drawer being Purkiss, which she requested Mr. Howse to get cashed. Mr. Howse stated that the readiest mode of obtaining cash for the cheque would be by giving it to one of the railway guards, who could present it at the bank it was made payable at. This proposition did not accord with Mlle. de Samarez's views, and she replaced it in her pocket, saying that a day or two hence would do. About this time it was discovered that a cash box, containing upwards of £150 in gold, two double sovereigns, and a cheque for £99 13s., had been stolen from the house of a ship-builder living at Fareham. A reward of £20 was offered for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the property, and, soon afterwards, Mr. Gow, the superintendent of the Hants constabulary, obtained such information as induced him to come to London and take the young Frenchwoman into custody. The prisoner threw herself upon her knees, and gave the following extraordinary statement:—That, a few weeks since, a gentleman brought her to England; and, after remaining with her for a few days, left her at Gosport, where she obtained apartments at a boarding-house. The family with whom she lodged showed her many kindnesses, and she was introduced to their cousin, who resided at Fareham. Here she remained a week on a visit, and during that time saw the mother of her friend's cousin give him fifty sovereigns from a cash-box, which she afterwards deposited between the sacking and bed of a bedstead. The prisoner added that she left the house and went to Southampton, where she purchased a cash-box resembling the one she had seen, and, returning with it, complained of her head aching, and requested permission to lie down for an hour or so before she left for Gosport. She then went to the room where she knew the cash-box to be deposited, and, substituting the empty for the full one, succeeded in leaving the house without exciting any suspicion. She then went direct to the railway station, and choosing a first-class carriage, in which there was no other passenger, she broke open the box with a knife, and, having abstracted the contents, threw the box out of the window. She said she had felt miserable ever since, and inclined to give herself up to justice. Upon being searched, the cheque and two double sovereigns were found upon her, and Mr. Howse, upon opening the bag, discovered it to contain £146 in sovereigns. The money was given up to the superintendent, who started with the prisoner the same night for Fareham. On Tuesday she was taken before a magistrate, and remanded for the attendance of witnesses from London.

**THE FEMALE BURGLAR.**—Hester Elizabeth White, the young female who, as we have already stated, stands charged with having committed a burglary on the night of the 20th of October, at the residence of Mr. Jones, of Woodland-place, Ealing, has been re-examined by the Middlesex Magistrate at Brentford, and has been fully committed to Newgate for trial.

**CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.**—A most extraordinary seizure has been made by the officers of Excise. The premises are situated immediately under and extending beyond the building in the Waterloo-road, known as the Royal Hospital for the Diseases of Children. Although daily visited by a great number of persons, no idea existed of the extensive trade that was carried on immediately below. A few days ago, however, from information received, Messrs. Bayford and Lewing, officers of the Excise, made their way to the rear of the premises, which are approached by a narrow passage, running parallel with the Waterloo-road, near to Stamford-street. Large gates enclosed the entrance to what were known as vaults for the deposit of old ales and publican's fittings in trade. On gaining an entrance, they made their way to a vault approached by a very narrow passage, and totally excluded from a ray of light, where they discovered two large stills fitted up, both set in brick-work, and under one of which a fire had been recently lighted. A quantity of illicit spirits was also found in the place. On pursuing their search in the adjoining vaults, they found from eighty to ninety barrels of old ale, and the refuse of porter, amounting to 8000 or 9000 gallons. Nomolasses wash whatever was found on the premises. The worm tubs were supplied with water from vessels below the ordinary supply in the dwelling-houses in the Waterloo-road, and the waste water was discharged by pipes downwards from the stills into the common sewer, so that not the slightest clue to any premises could be obtained from this circumstance.

**FIRE NEAR THE REGENT'S-PARK.**—At an early hour on Tuesday evening, a fire of an alarming nature broke out in the residence of Mrs. Needham, No. 12, Stanhope-street, Park-place, Regent's-park. It appears that whilst the inmates were in the drawing-room they were alarmed by the cracking of wood. Upon examination it was ascertained that the upper room was in flames. An attempt was made to subdue the flames by pouring buckets of water upon them, but the fire had already obtained a strong hold, and, bursting through the roof, the flames rose to an alarming height. Several engines promptly arrived, but, unfortunately, the firemen had to wait upwards of twenty minutes before any water could be procured; and meanwhile the fire continued to descend down the staircase, and through the flooring, into the rooms beneath. Water having at length been obtained, the engines were set to work, and the flames were by nine o'clock entirely extinguished. The damage done is considerable, but fortunately Mrs. Needham was insured in the County Office.

**INDISPOSITION OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.**—We regret to learn that, in consequence of the indisposition of the Duke of Cambridge, arising from a severe cold, his Royal Highness was unable to go to Windsor, from Kew, on Monday, to be present at the grand banquet given by her Majesty to celebrate the birth-day of the Prince of Wales.

**ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.**—We have to announce the serious indisposition of the Earl of Portsmouth. His recovery is exceedingly doubtful. The noble Earl, it is well known, has long been subject to aberration of mind. His Lordship is at present at his country residence, Hursbourne Priory, Hants.

**A NOVEL POINT AT THE ELECTION FOR THE MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM.**—At the election of the Mayor of Nottingham on Monday, a question was raised whether a citizen of the United States can hold that office. Mr. Cripps was objected to on the ground that he had, when in America, become a citizen of the United States. The Town Clerk was of opinion that this circumstance would not be a legal objection, and as Mr. Cripps avowed himself to be a loyal subject of the Queen, he was unanimously elected. The discussion of the question occupied much time, and excited great interest.





HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, BORN NOV. 9, 1841.

## LINES TO THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

Who rises like the issue of a King,  
And bears upon his baby brow the round  
And top of Sovereignty

SHAKESPEARE.

The voice of nations rises on the gale,  
Across the island of the brave and free  
On this, thy Festival, to bid thee hail,  
Young Lord of Empire over land and sea !  
Great as thy heritage is yet to be,  
It is not greater than the hope we twine  
With the far years of thy futurity,  
Thou scion of a sceptre-bearing line :  
Oh ! heir to all its power—be all its virtues thine !

Short yet thy progress on that Earthly path  
Whence wealth and worship sweep the thorns away ;  
To thee the world is fair—for thee it hath  
Less shade than sunshine where thy footsteps stray ;  
No struggle will be thine from day to day,  
And chance and change—dark dwellers with the morrow—  
Thy youth have never saddened with dismay,  
Or forced thy cheek, in childhood's hour, to borrow  
That pallid hue which paints the sons of want and sorrow

No knowledge of a people's woe forbids  
The lightsome sleep of youth to seal thine eyes ;  
Not yet the future troubles thee—thy lids  
Are closed in peace—and while to us arise  
From the abyss where fate in darkness lies,  
Spectres of evil that may yet befall ;  
Thee, may they ne'er approach—it is not wise  
To let the coming time that heart appal  
Whose present hopes are bright, with gladness gilding all.

There are kind eyes keep watch upon thee now,  
And soft the hands that tend thy couch of rest ;

Thy Queenly Mother's kiss is on thy brow,  
And in a people's blessing thou art blest ;  
Far distant be the day in which thy breast  
Must throb beneath a thought of regal sway !  
Power brings to every heart a fearful test ;  
Not human strength must aid thee in the day  
That at thy feet shall rule, and boundless empire lay.

And when thy mind, by time awaked, shall ask  
Its question of the past—oh, may there be  
Those who will tell thee truth without a mask,  
And show thee what to follow, what to flee.  
Princes have been, who young and pure like thee,  
Have lived to be a sorrow to the earth—  
False, selfish, proud, cold in their cruelty :  
Be not thou like to them ; let truth and worth  
Bring to thy future years the joy that hailed thy birth !

LEWIS FILMORE.

Though Winter's breath hath barb'd the breeze  
And snow-fraught clouds blockade the sun ;  
Though torpid droop Earth's energies,  
As though her final task were done ;  
Still warmly bounds Old England's heart,  
For Loyalty crowds all her sails :  
Castle and Cottage, Fleet and Mart,  
Welcome thy Birthday, Prince of Wales !

And reason good ! The very name  
Calls up the glories of the day,  
Which beam'd on Cressy's flag of fame—  
That burst on Agincourt's array—  
The Black Prince and brave Hal ! . . . Our Land  
Still nobly o'er each foe prevails :  
Three Nations join—heart, head, and hand—  
And rally round the Prince of Wales.

There's Scotland in her bonnet blue,  
Steady and firm as rock of steel !  
Her tartans waved at Waterloo,  
When onward rush'd each sturdy "Chiel."  
There's England's glorious Chivalry,  
And Erin's lance, that seldom fails :  
Match me, old Earth ! these nations three,  
Whose shields bear up the Prince of Wales !

Fair Child ! thy years are barely five,  
And yet to thee the freeborn wave  
Hath welcome been, where "Jack's alive"—  
Right well thou lov'st the Sailor brave !  
For, Nelson, Nile, and Trafalgar  
Are not yet quite forgotten...Quails  
The Tricolor before the Tar,  
Who ramparts well the Prince of Wales.

Yet 'tis not *that*, most Royal Child !  
Our creed and country both disclaim  
The stern recourse to warfare wild—  
Save to defend our rightful claim.  
Man hath a mission. 'Tis gone forth :  
In vain Ambition's shaft assails.  
Commerce—the Arts—Peace—Moral Worth,  
These be true glories, Prince of Wales !

Oh ! cloudless be thy path on Earth !  
May "Ich Dien" prove thy guiding star !  
An Empire hail'd with joy thy birth,  
It hails thee now, both near and far.  
Long may it be so ! Britain's brand,  
Her free flag to the mast-head nails.  
God bless the Queen—Prince Albert—and—  
Hurrah for the young Prince of Wales ! L.

\* \* The Portrait is drawn by ANELAX, and engraved by LINTON.



## W I N D S O R C A S T L E .



THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR.

## THE LONG WALK.

SOUTHWARD of Windsor Castle lies the Great Park, a part of Windsor Forest, which, in the reign of Queen Anne, was cut off from the Castle by the intervening private property; and it was, therefore, determined to buy as much land as might be required to complete an avenue from the Castle to the Forest. This is the present Long Walk, generally considered the finest thing of the kind in Europe. It is a perfectly straight line, above three miles in length, running from the principal entrance to the Castle to the top of a commanding hill in the Great Park, called Snow Hill. Its continuity is a little interrupted by the public road leading into the town of Windsor; "but," says Mr. Jesse, "it would be very unwise to sacrifice a great and general convenience for a mere piece of picturesque beauty."

On each side of the Long Walk, which is slightly raised, there is a double row of stately elms, now in their maturity. The view from Snow Hill is very fine:

on its highest point, in 1832, was placed a colossal equestrian statue of George the Third, in bronze, by Sir Richard Westmacott; it occupies a pedestal formed of huge blocks of granite: the total elevation of the statue and pedestal exceeds fifty feet, and the statue (man and horse) is twenty-six feet in height. Mr. Jesse (Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces) regrets that the road terminates before it reaches the statue: "had it been continued up to it, and a large area of gravel made round the base, the statue would have been thrown more into view, and connected more with the Castle."

The statue was raised by George the Fourth: we are not aware of its cost, but the expense of the pedestal was £8000. Mr. Jesse gives a pleasing glimpse of this part of the Park, where the beech-trees are extremely picturesque. "Herds of deer may sometimes be seen reposing under their shade, while the pendent branches of the trees, drooping with an elegance so peculiar to the beech, seem to invite the traveller to seek for a cool retreat beneath them. The fern, the

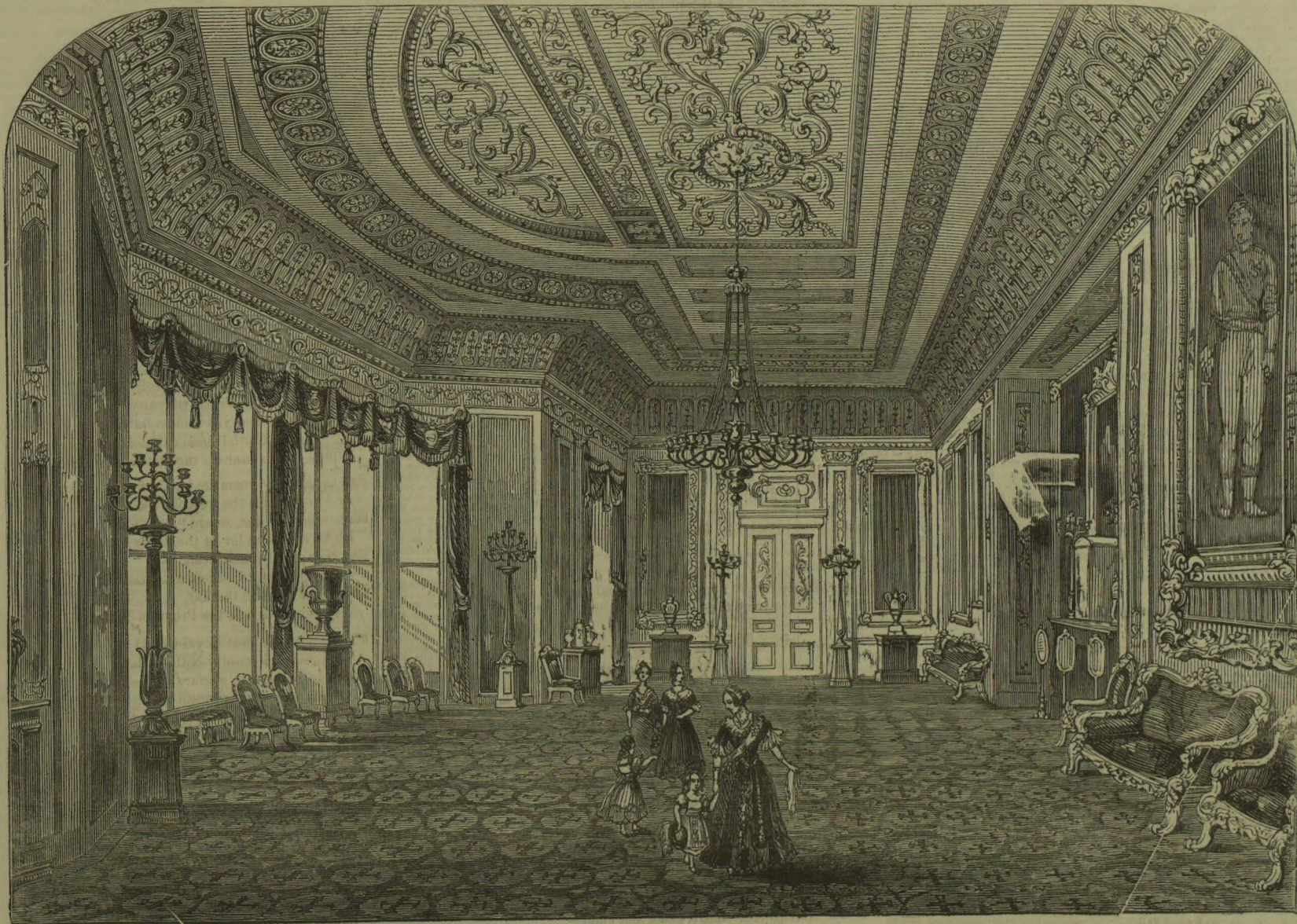
thorn-trees, and the cattle feeding in every direction, all add to the beauty of the scene."

## PRIVATE STATE APARTMENTS.—THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM.

This is one of the superb suites of rooms added by George the Fourth on the east side of the Castle. Like the other principal apartments in this front, it has a spacious bay, which, while it contributes to great variety of form within, constitutes the main and richest feature of the exterior design.

This magnificent Drawing-room is hung with striped crimson satin; the ceiling, piers, and cornices are elaborately gilt; the furniture is crimson and gold; the candelabra are richly gilt; there are a few large pictures on the walls; and the superb appointments are multiplied by a profusion of mirrors.

\* \* For the previous Illustrations of this Series, see Nos. 230 and 232, in present volume.



THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.



# THE ARMY AND NAVY BREVETS.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

### THE ARMY BREVET.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

h-p	.. half-pay	Gds	.. Guards
Regt	.. Regiment	Ft	.. Foot
Inf.	.. Infantry	unatt	.. unattached
Drag	.. Dragoons	Roy	.. Royal

#### WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated Nov. 9, 1846.—  
General Sir George Nugent, Bart., and G.C.B.  
General Thomas Grosvenor  
General Henry William Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. and G.C.B.  
To be Field-Marsbals in the Army.

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Sir Charles Ingham  
Gabriel Gordon  
Charles Craven  
James Orde  
Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, G.C.M.G.  
Sir Henry John Cunningham  
Thomas Birch Reynardson  
John Earl of Carysfort  
Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.  
Hon. Thomas Edward Capel  
Geoffrey Basil Mundy  
Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B.  
The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
To be Generals in the Army.

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon  
Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, C.B.  
Henry Shadforth  
Arthur Lloyd  
John Millet Hamerton, C.B.  
Parry Jena Parry  
Sir David Ximenes  
Daniel Colquhoun  
Charles Nicol, C.B.  
Sir William Turrell  
Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B.  
Sackville Hamilton Berkeley  
Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.  
Heller Touzel  
Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.  
Sir Henry King, C.B.  
Sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B.  
Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.  
Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K.C.B.  
Sir John Harvey, K.C.B.  
Sir George Smith, K.C.B.  
Ulysses Lord Downes, K.C.B.  
Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B.  
George Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. and C.B.  
Sir Frederick William Tennant  
Alexander George Lord Saltoun, K.C.B.  
Henry Wyndham  
Sir Edward Bowater  
Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B.  
To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

#### COLONELS.

Charles Edward Conyers, C.B., h-p Inspecting Field Officer  
George Augustus Henderson, h-p Inspecting Field Officer  
Roger Parke, h-p unatt  
Robert Barclay Macpherson, C.B., h-p unatt  
Philip Hay, h-p 25th Light Drag  
James Allan, C.B., of the 57th Ft  
Archibald Money, C.B., h-p 60th Ft  
David Forbes, C.B., h-p 78th Ft  
John Frederick Ewart, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District  
Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B., h-p 6th Ft  
William Jervois, h-p 53rd Foot  
William Riddall, h-p unatt  
Thomas Fenn Addison, h-p 99th Ft  
Sir Francis Cockburn, of 2nd West India Regt  
Thomas Steele, h-p unatt  
Carlo Joseph Doyle, h-p 2d Garrison Battalion  
Thomas Charette, h-p 7th West India Regt  
Sir George Arthur, Bart., h-p York Chasseurs  
Edward Parkinson, C.B., h-p 11th Ft  
Thomas Hunter Blair, C.B., h-p unatt  
Richard Linsley, C.B., h-p unatt  
John Hare, C.B., h-p 20th Light Drag  
Richard Egerton, C.B., h-p unatt  
Sir William Chalmers, C.B., h-p unatt  
Charles Clewitt, C.B., h-p unatt  
William Campbell, C.B., h-p unatt  
James Black Bouchier, h-p 22d Light Drag  
James Grant, C.B., h-p unatt  
Thomas William Taylor, C.B., h-p unatt, Lieutenant-Governor Royal Military College  
Lawrence Arguimbau, C.B., h-p 1st Ft  
Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., G.C.B., h-p unatt  
Felix Calvert, C.B., h-p unatt  
William Staveley, C.B., h-p unatt, Deputy Quarter-master-General, Mauritius  
Sir De Lacy Ewe, K.C.B., h-p unatt  
William Henry Scott, h-p unatt  
Hugh Percy Davison, h-p 5th West India Regt  
Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., h-p unatt, Commandant at Chatham  
Hon. Henry Edward Butler, h-p 2d Garrison Battalion  
Edward Fleming, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District  
John Holt, C.B., h-p unatt  
Philip Balmbridge, C.B., h-p unatt, Deputy Quarter-master-General in Ireland  
Thomas Erskine Napier, C.B., unattached, Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland  
Nathaniel Thorn, C.B., h-p, Permanent Assistant Quarter-master-General  
William Henry Sewell, C.B., 9th Ft  
William Lindsay Darnley, h-p 2d Garrison Battalion  
Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., 3rd Light Drag  
Sir William Lewis Herries, C.B., h-p unatt  
John M. Donald, C.B., 92nd Ft  
Thomas Staunton St. Clair, C.B., h-p unatt  
George William Eady, C.B., h-p unatt  
Thomas James Wemyss, C.B., h-p unatt  
Robert Burd Gabbell, C.B., h-p 22d Light Drag  
Henry Thomas, C.B., h-p unatt  
William Rowan, C.B., h-p unatt  
James Shaw Kennedy, C.B., h-p unatt  
Arthur William Moxey, C.B., h-p unatt  
Sir Thomas Henry Browne, h-p unatt  
Thomas Phipps Howard, h-p 23d Light Drag  
Robert William Mills, h-p 9th Ft  
Frederick Ashworth, h-p 58th Ft  
Robert Bryce Pearson, C.B., 40th Ft  
Henry Balneavis, C.M.G., h-p unatt  
Vincent Edward Eyre, late Horse Grenadier Gds  
Thomas Thornbury Woodbridge, h-p 91st Ft  
George Leigh Goldie, C.B., h-p unatt  
George Powell Higgins, h-p unatt  
George Bowles, h-p unatt  
Thomas Bunbury, 67h Ft  
The Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, 1st regt of Life Gds  
Philip Ray, h-p Scots Fusilier Gds  
Henry Godwin, C.B., h-p 87th foot  
Thomas William Hobbins, h-p 18th Ft  
Roderick Macneil, 78th Ft  
George Dean Pitt, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District  
William Sutherland, 4th Ft  
Henry Rainey, C.B., h-p unatt  
The Hon. Charles Gore, Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Canada, h-p unatt  
Robert Dalryell, h-p unatt  
William Lovelace Walton, h-p unatt  
Charles Richard Fox, h-p unatt, A.D.C. to the Queen  
Charles Augustus Shawe, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds  
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Alexander Findley, h-p Roy Artillery Corps  
William Bush, 1st West India Regt  
Frederick Thomas Buller, h-p unatt  
Henry Despard, 99th Ft  
Benjamin Chapman Browne, h-p unatt  
Eugene Brock, h-p 48th Ft  
Edward Wells Bell, h-p unatt  
Alexander Campbell, C.B., 9th Light Drag  
John Reed, h-p 54th Ft  
James Jones, h-p unatt  
Edward Carlyon, h-p 66th Ft  
Thomas Burke, h-p 4th Ft  
Thomas Samuel Trafford, h-p 24th Ft  
Courtenay Chambers, 25th Ft  
William Graham, h-p unatt  
James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, 11th Light Drag  
Geoffrey Thornton, 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds  
William Cowper Coles, h-p unatt  
Sir Michael Creagh, h-p unatt  
John Eden, C.B., h-p unatt, Assist.-Adjutant-General in North Britain  
Edmund Richard Story, h-p unatt  
Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., h-p unatt  
Charles Shee, h-p unatt  
Humphrey Robert Hales, h-p unatt  
Henry William Barnard, Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds  
James Campbell, h-p unatt  
Sir Charles Chichester, 1st Ft  
The Hon. Charles Grey, h-p unatt  
William Lord de Ros, h-p unatt  
John Geddes, h-p unatt  
William Henry Cornwall, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds  
Charles Fitzroy Macleod, h-p unatt  
Philip Spencer Stanhope, Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds  
Charles Collins Blane, h-p unatt  
Brinckman Drinckman, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds  
Philip Dundas, h-p unatt  
Edward French Boys, 46th Ft  
Charles Murray Hay, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds  
Frederick Farquharson, 7th F.

The Hon. Henry Montagu, Scot Fusilier Gds  
Charles Leslie, h-p unatt  
Henry Edward Porter, h-p unatt  
George E. Jones, 57th Ft  
John Dawson Rawdon, h-p unatt  
William Perse, C.B., 16th Light Drag  
William Lockhart, h-p unatt  
Henry Edward Robinson, half-pay unatt  
George Todd, h-p unatt  
The Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, h-p unatt  
Francis Venables Harcourt, h-p unatt  
The Hon. Henry Sutton Fane, h-p unatt  
Henry William Buxton, 4th Ft  
Allan T. Maclean, h-p 13th Light Drag  
Arthur Marquis of Douro, h-p unatt  
George Gwiler, h-p unatt  
John Julius William Angerstein, Grenadier Regt Ft Gds  
Thomas Martin, 1st Drag  
Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Bart., 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds  
Philip James Yorke, Scots Fusilier Gds  
Thomas Gerrard Ball, h-p unatt  
Eaton Monias, 60th Ft  
William Cox, h-p unatt  
William Croker, C.B., 17th Ft  
Henry Capadose, 1st West India Regt  
George Morton Eden, Scots Fusilier Gds  
George Dixon, Scots Fusilier Gds  
Frederick Maunsell, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District  
George Baker, h-p unatt  
William John Coddington, Coldstream Regt of Ft Gds  
William Turner, h-p unatt  
William Fludyer, 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds  
John Ross, St. Helena Regt  
John Wharton Frith, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District  
Thomas Falls, h-p unatt  
To be Colonels in the Army

#### MAJORS.

Thomas Wright, h-p Roy Staff Corps  
William James King, h-p Roy Staff Corps  
Hon. N. Henry Charles Massey, h-p unatt  
John Joseph Hollis, 25th Ft  
John Proctor, 30th Ft  
Francis Barrallier, h-p Rifle Brigade  
James Henderson, h-p unatt  
Peter Shadwell Norman, 56th Ft  
Samuel Workman, h-p unatt  
John Swinburn, h-p unatt  
Robert Kelly, h-p unatt, Fort Major at Dartmouth  
George Stuart, h-p 2d Foot  
Thomas Kelly, h-p Cheshire Fencibles, Fort Major at Tilbury Fort  
Malcolm Macgregor, 5th Ft  
Charles Andrews Bayley, C.M.G., h-p unatt  
Anthony Alexander O'Reilly, h-p unatt  
David England Johnson, 5th Ft  
Gillies Macpherson, Roy Canadian Rifle Reg  
Robert Edward Burrows, h-p unatt  
Thomas Gloster, h-p unatt  
Thomas George Harriott, h-p Roy Staff Corps  
John Walker, 58th Ft  
James Kerr Ross, h-p unatt  
Eardley Wilmot, h-p unatt  
Edward Basil Brooke, 67th Ft  
Christian Frederick Lardy, h-p unatt  
Edward George Walpole Keppel, h-p unatt  
Robert Henry Willcocks, 81st Ft  
John Fitzmaurice, h-p unatt  
John Campbell, 38th Ft  
John Blood, h-p Roy Waggon Train  
Edward Allen, h-p unatt  
John Crawford Young, h-p unatt  
Frederick Hope, h-p unatt  
James Bowes, 87th Foot  
Lewis Alexander Durning, h-p unatt  
Joshua Simmonds Smith, 1st Drag Gds  
Basil Jackson, h-p Roy Staff Corps  
Aradander Tennant, 35th Ft  
William Nesbitt Orange, 67th Ft  
Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., h-p unatt  
Charles Deane, 1st Ft  
Henry Arthur O'Neill, h-p unatt  
The Hon. William Noel Hill h-p unatt  
Henry Clinton, h-p unatt  
Charles Stewart, h-p unatt  
Frederick Chidley Irwin, h-p unatt  
Henry C. Cowell, h-p unatt  
John Flammank, h-p unatt  
To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

#### CAPTAINS.

Isaac Foster, 3d West India Regt  
Robert Alexander Andrews, 30th Ft  
John Spence, 5th Ft  
James Draper, 64th Ft  
Henry Penleaze, 1st or Grenadier Regt of Ft Gds  
George Weston, 14th Light Drags  
John Harris, 24th Ft  
Thomas John Taylor, 78th Ft  
John James Peck, 2d West India Regt  
Henry Richmond Jones, 6th Drag Gds  
Sir James Edward Alexander, 14th Ft  
David Burns, 19th Ft  
Benoit Bender, 32d Ft  
Richard Henry John Beaumont M'Currying, 15th F  
William Atkin, Roy Canadian Rifle Regt  
Donald Stuart, 46th Ft  
Henry Francis Alsie, 83d Ft  
John Rowley Heyland, 35th Ft  
William Henry Robinson, 72d Ft  
George Mylius, 26th Ft  
Thomas Joseph Deverell, 67th Ft  
Frederic Eild, 90th Ft  
William Bletteman Caldwell, 92d Ft  
Robert Carr, 38th Ft  
Thomas Maitland Wilson, 96th Ft  
Abraham Splaine, 81st Ft  
Robert Bush, 96th Ft  
James Alexander Robertson, 82d Ft  
Charles Kelson, Ceylon Rifle Regt  
James Ward, 81st Ft  
The Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, Roy Horse Gds  
John Norman, 54th Ft  
Angus William Mackay, 21st Ft  
James Robert Brunner, 15th Ft  
Gervase Parker Bushe, 7th Light Drags  
Charles Francis Maxwell, 82d Ft  
Robert Vansittart, Coldstream Regt Ft Gds  
John McMahon Kidd, 87th Ft  
Henry D. Harvey, 87th Ft  
Edward A. G. Muller, 1st Ft  
William Jonathan Clarke, 77th Ft  
Abraham Bolton, 5th Drag Gds  
Walter Hamilton, 78th Ft  
William John Saunders, 57th Ft  
James Graham, 88th Ft  
Richard Leckonby Phipps, 68th Ft  
Charles Ash Windham, Coldstream Regt Ft Gds  
Jaffray Nicholson, 99th Ft  
Thomas Tulloch, 42d Ft  
George Ogle Moore, 82d Ft  
The Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Coldstream Ft Gds  
John Hildebrand Oakes Moore, 35th Regt  
Luke Smyth O'Connor, 1st West India Regt  
James Pigott, St. Helena Regt  
Arthur Horne, 12th Ft  
Gervase Stanford Deverill, 90th Ft  
Loftus Francis Jones, 96th Ft  
Henry P. Raymond, 1st Ft  
Henry Sadleir Bruere, 43d Ft  
Henry Grimes, 98th Ft  
Thomas Middleton Biddulph, 1st Life Gds  
Dobson Young, 39th Ft  
Frederick Romilly, Scots Fusilier Gds  
Thomas E. Lacey, 72d Ft  
Philip Smyler, 99th Ft  
Oswald Samuel Blackford, 15th Light Drags  
John Gray, 40th Ft  
Henry Jenkins Pogson, h-p Ceylon Regt, Garrison Quartermaster at Gibraltar  
John Holland, 86th Ft  
Edward Charles Soden, 2d West India Regt  
Brownlow Villiers Lavery, 37th Ft  
James Loftus Ellington, Coldstream Regt Ft Gds  
Wyndham Edward Hammer, Roy Regt Horse Gds  
John Impett, 24th Ft  
George Wynell Mayow, 4th Drag Gds  
Henry Robert Thorne, 90th Ft  
George Talbot, 43d Ft  
James Campbell, 87th Ft  
Edward Littledale, 1st Drag  
Charles Murray, 16th Ft  
The Hon. David Henry Murray, Scots Fusilier Gds  
Robert Estlin, 72d Ft  
Richard Goib, 1st Ft  
Robert Sherbourne Murray, 38th Ft  
John Bolton, 75th Ft  
Mountford Stoughton Heyliger Lloyd, 2d Ft  
William Barnes, 17th Ft  
Thomas Holmes Tidy, 14th Ft  
Charles James, 84th Ft  
Edward Charles Ansell, 74th Ft  
Daniel Riley, 24th Ft  
Charles Henry Edmonstone, 81st Ft  
George Edward Aymer, 93d Ft  
John Mayne, 1st Ft  
Richard Francis Brownlow Rushbrooke, Fusilier Gds  
Henry Douglas Cowper, 40th Ft  
Alexander Jardine, 75th Ft  
Edward Fox, 71st Ft  
Henry Alexander Kerr, 1st Ft  
John Roche, 2d Life Gds  
Thomas Skinner, Ceylon Rifle Regt  
James Clark, 1st West India Regt  
Francis Mountjoy Martyn, 2d Life Gds  
William Henry Gullman, 68th Ft  
John Weg, 54th Ft  
Robert Clifford Lloyd, 76th Ft  
James Fraser, 35th Ft  
Michael George Sparks, 10th Ft  
Andrew Armstrong Barnes, 25th Ft  
George Frederick Cooper Scott, 76th Ft  
The Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, Scots Fusilier Gds

William Davenport Davenport, 94th Ft  
William Abbot, Cape Mounted Riflemen  
Thomas Abbott, 3d West India Regt  
Archibald Inglis Lockhart, 92d Ft  
William Shaw, 3d West India Regt  
Thomas Moore, 12th Ft  
Johnson Ford, 43d Ft  
George M'Beath, 68th Ft  
The Hon. Horace Pitt, Royal Regt of Horse Gds  
William Robert Halliday, 33d Ft  
William Johnson, 65th Ft  
To be Majors in the Army.

#### WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated November 9.—

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Sir Thomas Downham, C.B.  
Sir Joseph Hugh Carnarvon, K.C.B.  
Alexander Watson  
Edward Vaughan Worsley  
Henry Eveleigh  
Hon. Henry William Gardner  
Frederick Walker  
Joseph Webb Tobin  
To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

#### COLONELS.

John Slessor, late Roy Irish Artillery  
James Irving, late Roy Irish Artillery  
Patrick Campbell, retired Roy Artillery  
John Boteler Parker, retired Roy Artillery  
William Greenhalgh Power  
Alexander Macdonald  
Thomas John Forbes  
Alexander Munro  
James Pattison Cockburn  
Robert Henry Birch  
James Armstrong  
Thomas Peterson  
Nathaniel Wilmot Oliver  
Richard John James Lacy  
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Sir William Maclean George Colebrooke  
Thomas Tisdall, late Roy Irish Artillery  
William Cator  
John Chester, h-p Roy Artillery  
Alexander Macleachlan  
Charles Gilmore, retired Roy Artillery  
Stephen Kirz, retired Roy Artillery  
John Wilson Kettlewell, retired Roy Artillery  
Guy Carleton Coffin, retired Roy Artillery  
James Stokes Bastard  
Thomas Gore Browne  
Duncan Grant  
Henry Alexander Scott  
William Wyld, C.B.  
To be Colonels in the Army.

#### CAPTAINS.

William Henry Bent  
Francis Ward  
William Bates Ingilby  
Thomas Orlando Cater  
Henry Pester  
Robert William Story  
George James  
Charles Henry Novett  
John Bloomfield  
Henry Falliser  
Robert Longmore Garstin  
John Alexander Wilson  
Richard Tomkyns  
Henry Williams  
Richard Goodwin Bowen Wilson  
Burke Cuppige  
Robert Burn  
Richard Beaumont Burnaby  
John Hungeford Griffin  
Thomas Arscott Lethbridge  
Daniel Thorndike  
Henry Stow  
William Fraser  
Charles Gostling  
Charles Henry Mee  
Theophilus Desbriary  
Charles Bertie Symons  
Thomas Congreve Roberts  
To be Majors in the Army.

#### ROYAL ENGINEERS.

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Elias Walker Durnford  
Sir George Whitmore  
Frederick Russell Thackeray, C.B.  
Sir Stephen Remond Chapman, C.B.  
John Francis Birch, C.B.  
Gustavus Nicolls  
To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

#### COLONELS.

Sir William Gossett, C.B.  
George Cardew  
Thomas Fyers  
Edward Fanshawe, C.B.  
Thomas Cunningham  
Thomas Colby  
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Sir John Mark Frederick Smith  
Rice Jones  
Thomas Moody  
Matthew Charles Dixon  
Patrick Doull Calder  
To be Colonels in the Army.

#### CAPTAINS.

George Tait  
Henry Edward Brandreth  
Charles Ogle Streetfield  
Joseph Ellison Portlock  
Charles Carson Alexander  
George Currie Page  
Henry Sandham  
George Baskerville Luxmoore  
William Paris  
Frederick Henry Bodeley  
Thomas Budgeon  
Vincent Joseph Biscoe  
Henry Powell Wylie  
To be Majors in the Army.

#### WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines, to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned. The commissions to be dated the 9th of November, 1846.—

#### COLONELS.

Edward Nicolls  
George Lewis, C.B.  
Elias Lawrence, C.B.  
Thomas Benjamin Adair, C.B.  
William Hallett Conolly  
George Beatty  
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

John Woolrige  
To be Colonel in the Army.

#### CAPTAINS.

Robert Ford  
Henry James Gillespie  
David M. Adam  
Samuel Garstman  
John Harvey Stevens  
William Taylor  
Charles Compton Pratt  
Henry Ivatt Deacombe  
George Hunt Coryton  
John Ashmore  
Charles Fegen  
Richard Lyde Hornbrook  
Thomas Scott  
John Lewis Davies  
William Jolliffe  
William Calamy  
James Fynnors  
To be Majors in the Army.

### THE NAVY BREVET.

This day, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of her Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz:—

#### ADMIRAL OF THE RED.

Sir George Martin, G.C.B., G.C. St. M. and G., To be Admiral of the Fleet.

#### ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

Philip Stephens, Esq.  
Sir William Hocham, G.C.B.  
Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., G.C. St. M. and G.  
Sir George Parker, K.C.B.  
To be Admirals of the Red.

#### ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.  
Robert Dudley Oliver, Esq.  
D'Arcy Preston, Esq.  
Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B.  
John Giffard, Esq.  
To be Admirals of the White.

#### VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE RED.

Henry Richard Glynn, Esq.  
Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B.  
Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., K.C.B.  
Sir William Hall Gage, Knt., G.C.H.  
To be Admirals of the Blue.

#### VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

James Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H.  
Richard Matson, Esq.  
John Mackellar, Esq.  
George Barker, Esq.  
Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.  
William Drummond, Esq.  
Sir Adam Drummond, Knt., K.C.H.  
Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart.  
Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B.  
To be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

#### VICE-ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

Thomas James Maling, Esq.  
Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K.C.B.  
Zachary Mudge, Esq.  
Henry Hill Randolph, Esq.  
Alexander Wilmot Schomberg, Esq.  
Sir Edward Durnford King, Knt., K.C.H.  
Sir George Mundy, K.C.B.  
Frederick Warren, Esq.  
Frederic Carthey, Esq.  
Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C. St. M. and G.  
Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Dundonald  
Nicholas Tomlinson, Esq.  
Sir William Parker, Bart., K.C.B.  
George M. Stanley, Esq.  
To be Vice-Admirals of the White.

#### REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE RED.

Richard Curry, Esq., C.B.  
Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H.  
Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart.  
Hon. Duncombe Floyeld Bouverie.  
John Dick, Esq.  
Peter Riboulean, Esq.  
Matthew Buckle, Esq.  
John Allen, Esq.  
James Noble, Esq.  
Christopher J. W. Nesham, Esq.  
Sir Charles Bullock, K.C.B., K.C.H.  
John Wright, Esq.  
Bulkley Mackworth Praed, Esq.  
To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

#### REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE WHITE.

Samuel Butler, Esq.  
Robert Jackson, Esq.  
Charles Bayne Hodgson Ross, Esq., C.B.  
Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt.  
Hon. George Elliott, C.B.  
Right Hon. Lord William Fitzroy, K.C.B.  
Matthew Godwin, Esq.  
Sir Hugh Pigot, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.  
Edward Hawker, Esq.  
Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B.  
Francis Temple, Esq.  
Henry Gordon, Esq.  
Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B.  
Hon. Frederick William Aylmer, C.B.  
Richard Thomas Esq.  
James Richard Daeres, Esq.  
John Surman Carden, Esq.  
John Sykes, Esq.  
John Impey, Esq.  
Henry Manaton Ommanney, Esq.  
To be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

#### REAR-ADMIRALS OF THE BLUE.

Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, Bart.  
John Ayscough, Esq.  
Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knt., C.B., G.C.H.  
Hon. George Poullett  
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.  
Charles James Johnston, Esq.  
Edward Ratsey, Esq.  
Charles Philip Butler Bateman, Esq.  
Mauritius Adolphus Newton de Starck, Esq.  
Arthur Lyngatt, Esq.  
Hon. Joseline Phipps, C.B.  
Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, C.B., K.C. St. M. and G.  
Hon. Granville Leveson Proby  
Right Hon. Granville George Lord Radstock, C.B.  
Right Hon. George Earl Cadogan, C.B.  
Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B.  
To be Rear-Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of her Majesty's Fleet:—  
James Murray Gordon, Esq.  
Sir William Henry Dill, Knt., K.C.H.  
Thomas Searle, Esq., C.B.  
Henry Hope, Esq., C.B.  
Sir Thomas Usher, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.  
William Ward, Esq.  
Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart., C.B., K.C.H.  
Robert Elliot, Esq.  
Cuthbert Featherstone Daly, Esq., C.B.  
Hon. Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellow, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.  
Sir Charles Augustus Collier, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.  
Hon. James William King  
Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.  
John Bret Parvis, Esq.  
William Henry Shireff, Esq.  
Richard Arthur, Esq., C.B.  
Philip Hornby, Esq., C.B.  
Hon. William Gore  
Charles John Anstey, Esq., C.B.  
Philip Brown, Esq.  
To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

This day also, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following officers have been promoted:—

#### COMMANDERS TO BE CAPTAINS.

John Kaine, Esq.  
George Guy Burton, Esq.  
Philip George Haynes, Esq.  
William Henry Higgs, Esq.  
John Samuel Wiles Johnson, Esq.  
George Burt, Esq.  
Henry Layton, Esq.  
William Hewitt Kitchen, Esq.  
Josiah Oake, Esq.  
Robert Fitzgerald Gambler, Esq.  
Arthur Darley, Esq.  
James Richard Bosh, Esq.  
Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart.  
Thomas Sparke Thompson, Esq.  
William Henry Jarvis, Esq.  
John William Douglas Brisbane, Esq.  
Harry Edmund Esq.  
Horatio Beauman Young, Esq.  
James Hamilton Ward, Esq.  
Edward St. Leger Cannon, Esq.  
John Macdonell, Esq.  
Ralph Barton, Esq.  
Frederick Henry Hastings Glasse, Esq.  
Charles Gepp Robinson, Esq.  
William Louis, Esq.  
Hon. Robert Gore  
Charles John Bosanquet, Esq.  
Courtenay Osborne Hayes, Esq.  
John Simpson, Esq.  
George Thomas Gordon, Esq.  
Hon. Edward Plunkett  
Erasmus Ommanney, Esq.  
William Fanshawe Glanville, Esq.  
Douglas Curry, Esq.  
William Knighton Stephens, Esq.  
William Willy Chambers, Esq.  
Charles Mayson Moncreiffe Wright, Esq.  
Gordon Gallic Macdonald, Esq.  
Jeffrey Whelan Noble, Esq.  
George Henry Parly White, Esq.  
Henry Murray Edward Allen, Esq.  
William Maclean, Esq.  
James William Morgan, Esq.  
William Windham Hornby, Esq.

#### LIEUTENANTS TO BE COMMANDERS.

Edward Monday, Esq.  
Gilbert Kennicott, Esq.  
John Thomas Knott, Esq.  
Herbert John Jones, Esq.  
George Butler, Esq.  
David Welch, Esq.  
Frederick White, Esq.  
John Bowie, Esq.  
William Henry Brand, Esq.  
John Harding, Esq.  
John Stephen, Esq.  
James Rawstone, Esq.  
George Caswell, Esq.  
William Critchell, Esq.  
George Spong, Esq.  
Washington Carr, Esq.  
William Viner Read, Esq.  
Charles Edward-Wilmot, Esq.  
George Goldfinch, Esq.  
William Tomlinson Griffiths, Esq.  
Edward Franklin, Esq.  
Richard Dowse, Esq.  
Wynmond Hamley, Esq.  
John William Finch, Esq.  
John Julius M'Donnell, Esq.  
William Howard, Esq.  
Henry Edward Wingrove, Esq.  
William Heseason, Esq.  
Edward Evans Gray, Esq.  
Cumberland Hadaway, Esq.  
Gillmore Harvey, Esq.  
William O'Brien Hoare, Esq.  
Alfred Nelson Fairman, Esq.  
Charles Jenkin, Esq.

William Montagu Isaacson George Pascoe, Esq.  
James Banks West, Esq.  
William Chambers, Esq.  
Thomas Maitland Rodney, Esq.  
Charles Hougham Baker, Esq.  
William George Maude (B), Esq.  
Henry Byng, Esq.  
George Lavie, Esq.  
William Robert Menda, Esq.  
John Walter Tarleton, Esq.  
Frederick Holland, Esq.  
Walter Reid, Esq.  
Robert Dashwood Fowler, Esq.  
John Herbert Norcock, Esq.  
David Robert Bunbury Mapleton, Esq.  
Graham Gore, Esq.  
William Barrie, Esq.  
Albert Heseltine, Esq.  
William Hugh Dobble, Esq.  
Alexander Little, Esq.  
Edward Little, Esq.  
Colin Yorke Campbell, Esq.  
Henry Samuel Hawker, Esq.  
John James Bartholomew Edward Frere, Esq.  
George Granville Randolph, Esq.  
Roger Curtis, Esq.  
Henry Alexander Story, Esq.  
Charles James Balfour, Esq.  
William Farquharson Burnett, Esq.  
Frederic Erskine Johnston, Esq.  
Hay Erskine Shipley Windfield Esq.  
Thomas Hompesch Christian, Esq.  
Arthur Cumming, Esq.  
Owen Phibbs Knott, Esq.  
George Johnson, Esq.  
Hon. George Disney Keane  
Thomas Carmichael, Esq.  
Richard Robert Quin, Esq.  
Richard Roger Western, Esq.  
Edmund Moubay Lyons, Esq.  
Right Hon. Lord Amelius Wentworth Beauchlerk  
Henry King (B), Esq.  
Richard Sidney Smith, Esq.  
James Wilcox, Esq.  
John Matthew Robert Ince, Esq.  
James Beantine Willoughby, Esq.

#### MATES TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Mr. Charles Vesey  
Mr. Rowland Berington  
Mr. Philip Rogers Couch  
Mr. James Stephen Darrell  
Mr. George Agar Ellis Ridge  
Mr. Robert Hamlyn Forcher  
Mr. Thomas Anthony Swinburne  
Mr. Offley Malcolm Crew Read  
Mr. Frederick William Gough  
Mr. Charles Frederick Des Vaux  
Mr. Edwin Augustus Forcher  
Mr. Sidmouth Stowell Skipwith  
Mr. William John Samuel Pullen  
Mr. George Martyr Smith  
Mr. Augustus George Ernest Murray  
Mr. Thomas Tucker Hamley  
Mr. Edward Henry Gage Lambert  
Mr. Horatio Nelson  
Mr. William Hugh Phipps  
Mr. William Swinburn

#### SECOND MASTERS TO BE MASTERS.

Mr. Thomas Arundel  
Mr. George J. Gibbon  
Mr. Daniel M'Donnell Jago  
Mr. Richard Read  
Mr. James W. Symonds  
Mr. William Henry Crane  
Mr. Benjamin Simpson  
Mr. Duncan Joseph Louttild  
Mr. John Stokes  
Mr. Horatio Norway  
Mr. Frederick John Kent  
Mr. Thomas J. Whillier  
Mr. William Squire  
Mr. Richard T. Saunders  
Mr. John North Willis  
Mr. William H. Williams  
Mr. James F. Bockett  
Mr. Joseph Wallis  
Mr. Thomas Edwards  
Mr. Stephen Spain

#### ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO BE SURGEONS.

Mr. Leonard D. Buchanan  
Mr. Robert Haywood  
Mr. Thomas Tait  
Mr. John J. Acheson  
Mr. J. Scott Davidson  
Mr. William Roberts  
Mr. William Crofton  
Mr. John Thomas Jenkins  
Mr. Thomas Lawford  
Mr. Daniel Ritchie  
Mr. Russell Dalton  
Mr. Robert Anderson  
Dr. Edward H. Dorrman, M.D.  
Mr. James George Risk  
Mr. Edward Brown  
Mr. John H. Haire  
Mr. James G. Buchanan  
Mr. David Russell  
Dr. Hugh O'Hagan, M.D.



## MUSIC.

## LORETTA, A TALE OF SEVILLE. OPERA IN THREE ACTS. MUSIC BY MR. LAVENU, THE LIBRETTO BY MR. BUNN.

There was the usual interest and excitement at Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday night, to hear the first representation of a new opera by an untitled English composer, Mr. Lavenu, being the step-son of the late violinist Mori, and having received his musical education at the Royal Academy. The house was quite full; and amongst the amateurs and professors present we noticed Costa, Wallace, Balfe, Brindley Richards, Jewson, Ella, Parry and John Parry, Madame Dulcken, F. Romer, Crevelli, Ferrari, Bartholomew, G. d'Beckett, Mark Lemon, Sir H. Webb, Mrs. Horace Twiss, Mrs. d'Beckett, the Marchioness of Conyngham, &c. To designate properly the result of the ordeal, recourse must be had to the degrees of success characterised by the lively Parisians. We should, therefore, call it a *succès d'amitié*; the ill-natured might style it "the publisher's success." And yet, if a foreigner were to draw conclusions from the calling before the curtain of the composer, the author, and of the principal singers, and from the plentiful shower of *bouquets*, and other such "premeditated impromptus," it might have been presumed that it was a veritable triumph, especially as there were seven encores—one ballad being repeated, indeed, twice. On Tuesday night we witnessed the second performance, when the opera was reduced from four hours to about three hours and twenty minutes, which is still half an hour too long. Mr. Lavenu will gain credit but not fame by "Loretta." The libretto being of a most exciting nature has, in fact, taxed his powers too much, with his want of experience.

Our young composers, from a lack of opportunity, begin at the wrong end. They should first try their hands at one or two act operettas before they venture on the grand opera. If Mr. Lavenu's music had been reduced to these proportions, it would have gained, perhaps, a permanent footing. As it is, the majority of the pieces might be excised, and the drama gain wonderfully by the omission. Without entering at length into the incidents, we will just briefly state that, in the first act, *Loretta* (Madame Bishop) is made the victim of abduction by *Don Carlos* (Harrison), in a moment of intoxication, just as she and her father, *Juanito* (Weiss), have taken leave of *Philippo* (Borran), who departs for the army, into which he has recruited. *Loretta* escapes from the place where she had been forcibly conveyed, after taking a survey of the objects therein, to be enabled to identify hereafter her betrayer, who is unknown to her. In the second act, *Don Carlos* has become a General, five years having elapsed, and he is betrothed to *Florinda* (Miss Poole), the daughter of his patron, *Don Henriquez* (S. Jones), the Governor of Seville; but the lady, as usual in stage dramas, and very often in real life, has chosen for herself a lover, in the person of *Don Ferdinand* (King), a partner in *Carlos's* drunken revel in the first act. *Loretta*, who in the interim has lost her father, resides in a cottage with a child which is her own, but which she passes off for that of a peasant. *Don Carlos* seeing *Loretta*, and not recognising her, becomes enamoured; and, as *Philippo*, her brother, returns from the campaign a Captain, and proves himself to be of gentle birth, the new General makes an offer of his hand, which she refuses, on account of the aforesaid child. *Philippo* is unable to account for her rejection of such a brilliant offer, until he discovers that *Loretta* is a mother. Frank with rage, he attempts to kill her, but is prevented by *Don Carlos* and the villagers.

In the last act he is reconciled to his sister, and he applies to *Carlos* to resign his commission, resolving to leave the country after the exposure of his sister's innocent dishonour, for such it is, but *Loretta*, who had entered *Carlos's* room with *Philippo*, identifying the furniture, &c., denounces the General, and *Philippo* strikes him, just as the Governor, Officers, &c., enter. As no explanation will be given by the brother of having administered a blow to his superior officer, *Philippo* is condemned to death, and is on the eve of eternity, but *Loretta* rushes in at the place of execution, and, by an appeal, with the child in her arms, to *Don Carlos*, the latter, who has always been conscience-smitten, offers to make atonement by marriage. The Governor, learning the state of affairs between *Florinda* and *Ferdinand*, does not hesitate to pardon *Philippo*, and all ends happily with a brilliant *Rondo finale* from *Loretta* of the recognised form in such matters.

This story, which may be pronounced to be one of great danger to put on the stage, although it is founded on facts, is one of intense interest, and afforded every opportunity to the young composer for every school of music in the shape of *soli*, choruses, and concerted pieces. The poetry was unequal, as in all Mr. Bunn's effusions—sometimes pretty thoughts were found—often the extreme of bathos in the midst of pathos; but, in this respect, the author is neither better nor worse than many of his critics, whose inspirations, submitted to the same ordeal by their bestow so unsparringly, will be found to contain as many absurdities. So long, indeed, as our libretto-writers will foolishly cling to the syllabic jingle, it will be impossible for even the best English Metastasio to satisfy the exigencies of musical notes in our language, so full of consonants, without twaddle and nonsense. The only effectual remedy is to write in blank verse, and then rapid articulation and musical expression may be attained with attention to idiom and grammatical sense.

Mr. Lavenu is by no means destitute of melodic imagery, but he cannot grapple with exciting situations, and there is a want of the *couleur locale* throughout the opera. Where he was the least ambitious, he was the most successful. Thus, although the romance, "On the Banks of the Guadalquivir," was considered to be the *cheval de bataille* of the opera, and it is effectively sung by Madame Bishop, who receives a nightly encore in it, the song is, undeniably, the ballad, "Happy Heart! oh, Happy Heart!" in E flat, so enchantingly warbled by Miss Poole, that it received a double encore.

Without intending to institute any invidious comparison between two orders of talent so totally distinct, and equally great in their way, as those of Madame Bishop and Miss Poole, considerations for art induce us to dwell for a moment on the opposite effects produced by their voices on the audiences. Here was Madame Bishop, with a high *soprano* (with little or no lower notes) cultivated to the highest degree of perfection, with correct intonation, and the purest method, but with indistinct articulation, and labouring incessantly for effect from beginning to end, giving often the painful notion that such continuous exertions must come to a standstill. On the other hand was Miss Poole, with a *mezzo soprano* of great purity of tone, singing without effort, without any attempt at a mechanical exhibition of vocalisation, but whose simple and unaffected style goes to the heart, and creates the most pleasurable sensations. It was the triumph, in fact, of nature over art—simplicity versus mechanism. Miss Poole vocalises as if she could not help it; every word she utters is heard: Madame Bishop sings artificially, and declamatory power is absolutely wanting. The audience evidently decided in favour of the ballad over bravura: amazement at the florid divisions in the *Rondo finale*, so brilliantly executed by Madame Bishop, was created; but the genuine rapture of the soul was only excited when Miss Poole was heard in a melody, than which nothing could be more unassuming in form, but deriving an especial charm from the natural style of the vocalist. The two ballads of Mr. Harrison—the first, in F, "That feeling which exalts the soul; the other, in E flat, "Oh, I can well believe"—encountered some opposition in the encores. Of the two, the latter is the best; but it is badly placed, coming, as it does, in the midst of a concerted piece, after *Philippo* has discovered, as he wrongly imagines, the shame of his sister. *Carlos* (in order to sing his song) coolly tells *Philippo*,

As friend I ask, as officer require  
That for a while you quell this useless ire.

Borran is of course friendly to the music publisher, and falls back; then *Carlos* turns to *Loretta* and sings:—

Hear me, and think I feel  
The pangs I may not heal.

Here is the cue, and the tender tenor, after knowing that *Loretta* is a mother—but who is the father of the child he is supposed to be ignorant of—warbles his bit of sentiment:—

Oh, I can well believe what bright  
And happy days were thine.

Surely this absurd situation might have been avoided, as it spoils a really effective finale—dramatically speaking.

Of the concerted pieces, the trio in D five flats, "Before this heart my father," in the first act, sung by Mme. Bishop, Borran and Weiss, is the most dramatic, and its theme is subsequently reproduced by the composer, very happily, in the instrumentation. There is a quartet unaccompanied, "Like the bosom of ocean," which is of the English glee form, and a set of the Rossinian *coupe*, sustained by the chorus. The overture is a string of subjects incoherently concocted, the opening movement of which had some nice points.

"Loretta" will not be a hit, but may draw a few nights, until Balfe's opera be produced. It will be certainly advisable, if Mme. Bishop is to be included in the cast, that there should be a second part for some other vocalist, equal in importance; as, to compose concerted pieces for harmonising voices, with a *soprano* of such limited compass and veiled quality as the upper voice, entails the necessity, for the vocal harmony to be effective, that the parts for the other voices must be written out of their ordinary register. And this, no doubt, has been a serious drawback for Mr. Lavenu, which the musical public is bound to bear in mind. To write for a high *soprano*, without vibration, and veiled or muffled in quality, is to be certain that no intense dramatic effect can be produced in a grand opera. Such a voice will be best heard in the concert-room. Some beautiful scenery by Grieve—animated and picturesque action by Mr. W. West, and a general mounting—most costly and effective—have been contributed for the opera of "Loretta."

On Wednesday evening, Miss Messent appeared for the first time, in *Linda*, in Weber's "Der Fieschütz." She will prove a valuable acquisition, although at present her powers are scarcely sufficiently developed, from the want of stage experience.

## PRINCESS' THEATRE.

In the musical execution of what is called the opera of "Rob Roy," there was nothing remarkable. We were much disappointed that the celebrated "Trump" Chorus of Sir H. R. Bishop, one of the greatest composers this country has ever produced, should have been so inefficiently executed. The *Diana Vernon* of Miss G. Smithson was distinguished by insipidity and incorrect intonation. Barker, as *Frank Osboldstone*, sang sweetly at times, but his ornaments might all be spared in the simple Scotch melodies. Loder's "Giselle" continues to draw crowded houses.

## MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, and at Laurent's Casino, have been well attended this week. On Monday, Mr. Allcroft, the Concert-Monstrous speculator, begins a series at the Lyceum, with a band of eighty players, conducted by Negri. The Distin Family, Sinclair, and Henry Russell, Master Thirlwall, G. Cooke, Carte, Handley, C. Severn, W. Thomas, Hatton, R. Blagrove, &c., have been engaged.

Benedict, it is stated, who is now in Paris, is to compose an opera for the Académie Royale, the libretto by Mr. Lucas. The *pasticcio* of Rossini, "Robert Bruce," will be produced at the close of this month, or early in December. Gardoni, the tenor, has forfeited his engagement with M. Leon Pillet, having been

assigned an inferior part in "Robert Bruce." His place, it is anticipated, will be filled by Poulter, of Rouen. Gardoni's fine will be paid by M. Vatel of the Italiens, and Mr. Lumley of her Majesty's Theatre, as Gardoni is engaged both for Paris and London. Middle, Grimm, a pupil of the Conservatoire, has appeared in *Carlo* in Auber's "Part du Diable," at the Salle Favart, with success. M. Th. Labarre, the harpist, succeeds Girard as *chef d'orchestre*, Tilmant having declined to quit the Italiens. Halevy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine" had run more than 100 nights in less than ten months, an unprecedented success. Berlioz's new work, "La Damnation de Faust," in four parts, was to be produced at the Opera Comique, on the 29th inst. Roger, Herman Léon, Henri, and Mme. Duflot-Mallard, were to be the principal singers. A military requiem, by Zimmerman, had been performed at the church of St. Eustache. It was considered clever, but noisy. Emile Prudent, the pianist, and Mme. Cinti-Damoreau, had given a concert for the sufferers by the late inundations of the Loire. We learn from Milan, that Mr. Lumley was in that city, engaging artists. Verdi was composing an opera for the Pergola in Florence, the libretto being Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

Mr. Ries, the father of the late Ferdinand Ries, died at Bonn, on the 4th inst., aged ninety-one years. Dr. Ries was Director of Music to the Elector of Cologne, and was the early protector of Beethoven. At the Inauguration of the Statue in 1845, Dr. Ries received his musical degree from the University, in honour of the event. He sat in a chair in front of the orchestra at the rehearsals, shedding tears of joy at the honours paid to the great master mind of his age. Ferdinand Ries, his son, was the only pupil of Beethoven; but he died in 1838, at the age of fifty-one years. Jenny Lind was singing in Munich at the last advices, and was to appear afterwards in Vienna.

Middle, Fuoco, the Italian *dansseuse*, who has created such a sensation at the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique, in the ballet of "Betty"—the story being the waggeries of Charles the Second at Wapping, with Mary Copp and the Page—will appear next week at Drury Lane Theatre. The important question whether a *première danseuse* does not compromise her dignity by dancing in a *divertissement* instead of a ballet, is to occupy the attention of the gentlemen of the long robe, but nothing but a congress of *dansseuses* of the short robe can decide such a vital question of choreographic art.

## THE THEATRES.

## ASTLEY'S.

We are afraid that we are beginning to lose our faith in Astley's. We do not think it is because we are growing older: had this been the case, our incredulity in its attractions would have come upon us some time ago; for we have arrived at very discretionary years. We rather imagine—and we make this statement in sorrow—that the style of performance has gradually got lower and lower, until all the artistic effect, which alone made the equestrian spectacles endurable, has vanished. There is, apparently, no lack of liberality on the part of the present lessee. The same number of horses clatter about the boards; the dresses are heavy, with spangles and foil; the supernumeraries throng, as of old, along perilous platforms, and form into complicated groups; but, with all this, the *tableaux* are so mechanically arranged, in hard, straight lines, on the fixed platforms—the working of every piece of machinery is so bare—and the "set," as it is termed, of all the great scenes is so insidiously contrived, and carelessly carried out, that the only feeling with a spectator, at all accustomed to theatrical exhibitions, is, "How much better all this might be done!"

Of the acting we say nothing, as nobody ever expects any in an equestrian spectacle; nor do they much attend to the dialogue; but in the entire absence of these points, the utmost care should be exerted to please the public eye, which, as we have before observed, is now educated to a far higher pitch than some managers give it credit for. Every one of our theatrical readers must recollect the exceeding beauty of general effect and detail that characterised all poor Ducrow's productions; if but a handful of people had to be disposed upon the stage, the grouping was artistic and graceful; and his grand scenes were really studies. Mr. W. West, at Drury Lane, has much of the same eye to an agreeable *ensemble*, breaking the various lines, and disposing his figures so that they may best harmonise with the general scenery. Surely what is merely an accessory to one theatre, should be equalled, if not excelled, at another which relies entirely upon spectacle as its leading feature. We say "spectacle," as we have long entertained misgivings about the real attraction of horses on the stage. We believe the Circle to be their true arena; and are convinced that an entertainment of first-rate horsemanship only, on the same plan as the Cirque, in the Champs Elysées, and got up with the same extreme care, would be one of the most profitable speculations a manager could enter upon.

We have been led into these remarks from having been present at the representation of "The Demon Horse" on Tuesday evening. A great deal of money has evidently been laid out on the piece, and a great many people are engaged in it; and yet the *mise en scène* is so full of absurd incongruities, and ineffective rushing about and jostling, that all interest in seeing it is destroyed. In the scene, for an example, of the hunt, the large trees at the back appeared to be growing up on a shelf, under which actors ran in and out; and people wandered about carrying hedges and fences, and placed them in the way of the hunters when the chase began; and a very harmless deer walked compositely from side to side, forming a ludicrous contrast to the frantic horsemen, who shouted, and spurred, and galloped up places like steam-boat piers at low water, evidently in the unsportsmanlike position of "before the dogs," who never appeared at all. This was, however, of less consequence, as nobody went on the track the deer had taken, but appeared to be following the directions offered in Hood's inimitable out of "Which way did the fox go?" and pervaded the theatre quite promiscuously. The siege, too, was equally feeble; and whether it was supposed to be taking place inside the city or outside, or down in the fosse or up on the ramparts, was perfectly impossible to define; for there was a large arch, with tree side scenes, as if it had been in the middle of a forest, and far up at the back an anomalous complication of wonderful erections that, however, had the advantage of being able to do for anything an imaginative spectator chose to conceive them fitted for.

Much better were the scenes in the Circle. Stallmeister Steinbrecht is a gentleman who has acquired wonderful command over the horses he exhibits. His is not a performance of horsemanship, in the usual acceptance of the term. He is simply dressed in top boots and a black coat, and he puts his beautiful steeds through their paces in the manner of Madame Caroline, M. Baucher at Francon's, and others. He was loudly cheered, and he acknowledged the applause very gracefully. Madame Dumas is a pleasing *eueyre*; and the really marvellous performance of the equilibrist foreigner, with the bottles and basins, is alone worth encountering the perils of Westminster-bridge to see. The wheels of life, as regards Mr. Widdicombe, appear to have had their action reversed; he is positively looking much younger than he did last year. The "Shakespearean Jester," Mr. Wallett, did not impress us with high notions of the fun of the immortal bard as respected clowns. But the clowns are everywhere going from their mission. We long for the good old-fashioned Mr. Merryman of our early days, to return.

The foregoing remarks have been made with no ill feeling towards the establishment; on the contrary, we always wish Astley's well, from old associations. But Mr. Batty must make great alterations in all the departments of the theatre, before he can look forward to those great hits by which Ducrow amassed a fortune.

## SURREY.

The engagement of Mr. Macready, which came to an end on Saturday last, after a very lucrative run of business, has been followed up with most praiseworthy spirit on the part of the management by that of the Misses Cushman, who made their appearance on Monday evening, in "Romeo and Juliet," and performed in "Ion" on Tuesday: on both occasions to very excellent houses. We have more than once noticed the acting of the talented sisters in these plays, when they were at the Haymarket. The effect they produced upon the audiences at the Surrey was not one whit inferior to that they had made upon those in the more legitimate spheres. It has been a great mistake to imagine that the transpontine play-goers would not go to see anything but ultra melo-dramatic performances. They will support everything that is really good, and crowd to patronise it; but it must be first-rate whatever its nature. Macready and the Cushmans in tragedy; and Harrison, Miss Romer, and Lettler, in opera, have always drawn good houses here, which other artists ever so slightly inferior have completely failed in doing. Miss Cushman and her sister are moderately well supported by the members of the stock Surrey company, one or two of whom, however, might become more perfect in their business with advantage.

Mr. Mitchell announced his season of French plays to commence last evening at the St. James's Theatre, with Duval's comedy of *La Jeunesse de Henri V.*, (the "Charles the Second" of our stage). Mademoiselle Brohan is spoken of as the clever and attractive actress, who has not appeared in England before; she is the *première soubrette* of the Théâtre Français. There is something agreeable in the opening of the campaign at this house. It bespeaks the awakening of London life, from its autumnal lethargy, and carries our ideas on to the gaieties of June, 1847.

The present arrangements are made up to the beginning of June, 1847. The Lyceum closed on Wednesday evening, and will not reopen for dramatic performances until Christmas. A pantomime will form the holiday entertainment; and arrangements have been made with Mr. Dickens, for the right of dramatising his Christmas Story, in the same manner as last year.

The tide of popular favour still runs towards Sadler's Wells and Laura Addison; and the trouble of arriving at that theatre, which, like Boz's Golden-square, is in nobody's way from anywhere, is no more thought about. By the way, it may be a boon to our West-end play-goers to know that there are omnibuses which pass Charing-cross at short intervals, and put you down at the theatre. This will save much vague wandering about in savage districts beyond Smithfield, or despairing enterprise in the great labyrinths of Clerkenwell. The Lessees of Sadler's Wells are making money, and they deserve to do so.

GRAND POLISH BALL AND CONCERT AT GUILDHALL.—The Committee of Management and the patrons of this Ball met at the Guildhall on Wednesday, when, notwithstanding the early and great demand for tickets, it was resolved not to alter the former price, which has always been—for a double ticket, admitting a lady and gentleman, £1 1s.; and for a single ticket, admitting a gentleman, 15s. The Concert is to be on a grander scale than usual; and to Lord Dudley piece of tapestry, worked by the ladies of Poland, and presented to Lord Dudley Stuart, is to occupy a conspicuous position in the Hall, which will also be decorated with the stupendous lustres exhibited last Lord Mayor's Day. We cordially trust the *fête* will prove profitable to the funds of the Association.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT LAMBETH.—It is arranged that the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, Lambeth, shall be consecrated on the 23d April next, being St. George's Day.

## LITERATURE.

## PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE, AND SUMMER RAMBLES IN GREEN AND SHADY PLACES. By THOMAS MILLER. With Thirty Illustrations by SAMUEL WILLIAMS. Bognie.

It has usually been held that a poet "hurts himself" by writing prose. There may be some truth in this, if we take "prose" in the every-day sense of the term. Mr. Miller's prose is, however, so highly imbued with poetic feeling, and is so tinged with the delightful enthusiasm of the poetry of Nature, that the production of such a volume as the present one will by no means affect the rank which he takes as a poet; whilst, as an acute observer and clever painter of chequered life—its cares and crosses, its struggles and amenities, its darkening storms and sunlit showers—this series of "Pictures" must very considerably add to the well-earned popularity of their author. It may, possibly, be objected that he occasionally boils over with "virtuous indignation" at the wrongs of the rustic poor; but these are days of "bold thoughts" and "daring changes," and the main object of the book is to draw the Reader into "the green solitudes" of the country, that he may have a brief breathing space before he proceeds further. The work would, indeed, appear to have been actually written "In green shady places;" and the strong opinions may have been suggested by the occasional glimpse of an unsightly pile with which a Dagonite has disfigured the smiling landscape; or, perchance, "a yet unclosed footpath" may have embittered a few pages, and the squalor of poverty have sent the author to seek its cure in the modification of some recent remedial laws. Be this as it may, the gall of the book is minutely proportionate to its benevolent tone; and it is scarcely possible to wander through the world without sometimes repining at an uncheery lot. In all that relates to the poetry of the Country, the several pages of this volume are cabinet "pictures," as charming as the title imports; such as the field poet has delighted to paint in his "Summer Rambles," and to people with delightful thoughts and holy musings. The titles will convey some idea of their charming variety—"Old English Ferries," "Shakespeare and Sheep-shearing," "Osier Peckers," "Greenwich Park," "Country Statues," "Twenty-ninth of May," &c. There is, too, a striking chapter on "Rural Cemeteries;" and a paper very nicely appreciating "Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy." We have but space to quote a few snatches from this attractive work: here is a very natural reflection, which may excuse some of the "hard words" we have referred to—"It is a very natural thought—and has occurred to thousands, as they have passed through some beautiful English village, and admired the thatched cottage, with its wood-bine covered porch, standing in the centre of its own little garden; or been struck with the long row of dilapidated huts, that seemed to lean upon each other for support—it is a very natural thought, to wonder how the inhabitants obtain a livelihood. You see an old man working in his bit of garden-ground; that cannot support him; you behold an old woman, seated with her spinning-wheel in the open door-way; she cannot live by that. And, to draw a true picture of village life, as it really is in the present day, cannot be done without depicting much poverty, and many hardships."

Again: here is a very sensible estimate of the chances of "Young Englandism;" and it is the more valuable from being written by one who bears a poetical love of the subject:—

"Although we may admire the old May games, the rough and boisterous buffoonery of the ancient Christmas revels, and all the light-hearted frolicsome which contributed to make the 'merry England' we read of, still, we much question if the same amusements, which gave such gratification to our simple forefathers, would not, if now repeated, pall and dissatisfy the more refined taste of the present age. We fancy we should soon grow weary of watching the foolish curvettings of a stupid clown and hobby-horse; and find but little pleasure in hearing some strong-voiced fellow hallooing from out the throat of a pasteboard dragon; that the rude antics of Maid Marian and the coarse jests of Friar Tuck would hardly be tolerated in a decent household; nor could we get up those uproarious bursts of laughter which these spectacles were greeted with by our ancestors. The holidays of England will never be again what they once were. They were adapted for a rude age and a rude race: the barbarous relics of the past, worn by a pastoral people, who, unaware, were progressing towards a more refined and poetical age. We look upon them as manners and customs now obsolete; as things pretty enough to gaze upon in a picture, where the obstreperous uproar is silent, and we see but the quaint costume and odd antics of the actors; the eye pleased, and the ear unoffended. We retain, and improve upon the music, the singing, and the dancing of their merry-makings: the sun-shine, the scenery, and the flowers, we still worship; but their maskings and their mummeries we leave to sleep in oblivion. We are still worshippers at the same shrine, though we have hurled down the gods that disfigured the fair temple of Nature."

Here, too, is a clever artistic passage:—

"A poet might fancy, while standing here, that he looked upon England in its rude, sylvan, and barbarous age; and further out, in its present state, rich in improvement, and flourishing in industry, and bearing the marks which the intelligence of man has stamped upon the earth. So primitive look those thatched homes among the trees, so wealthy that wide expanse of cultivated land, here and there alive with lowing herds, and further on, white over with bleating flocks. Behind, we might picture the hardy Briton hunting the savage wolf, or chasing the wild deer. Before, where the sunlight streams, instead of the howling wolf and the belling of the deer, we look for the bird-boy's whistle, or the milk-maid's song, or listen for the carol of the sun-tanned reaper. Here we have, mapped out before us, what our artists so seldom paint—the bold back-ground of a primitive old world, hilly, and woody, and wild, softening down into smiling corn-fields and rich pasture lands, dipping into dales, and ascending in sweet green summits, which give such a charm to the pastoral landscape of English scenery."

We have left ourselves but room to say that the work is embellished with some thirty most picturesque vignettes by Samuel Williams, our best engraver of "green and shady places," which form the staple of this beautiful work.

THE NEW SMALL DEBTS ACT EXPLAINED; ALSO THE RECENT DEBTOR AND CREDITOR STATUTES IN CONNECTION WITH IT. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. W. Benning and Co.

This work may be divided into two parts, which, though perfectly distinct in purpose and matter, have necessarily a connexion with each other. The first part contains the prior Debtor and Creditor Law established by recent enactments, and administered elsewhere than in the Insolvent Court. The second part gives the new statute law, the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England. The whole is analysed, simplified, and arranged, with the Acts themselves, and an Index; so as to place the Law of Debtor and Creditor in a clear and intelligible form for popular reference.

## THE PARLOUR NOVELIST. Simms and McIntyre.

From thirty shillings to half-a-crown appears to be the rate of reduction insured to the reading masses by this very cheap and well-selected reprint. The series, already extending to nine volumes, includes Dumas's "Count of Monte Christo" and "Chateau d'If," and Eugene Sue's "Commander of Malta;" but the more sterling attractions are Jane Austen's delightful novel of "Mansfield Park," Miss Sedgwick's "Clarence," and John Banim's powerful tales of the "O'Hara Family," wonderfully wrought pictures of Irish nature, achieving a great object, the assuaging of national prejudice and animosity, by the most fascinating means that genius can devise. We cordially recommend this work to the lovers of charming fiction, and the admirers of the most agreeable media of popular refinement.

TALES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By AGNES LOUDON. Edited by Mrs. LOUDON. Bowdery and Kerly.

This neat volume comprises eleven Tales, six of which are from the pen of Miss Loudon, the "Agnes Merton" of Mrs. Loudon's popular books for young people. They are nicely-written narratives, full of promise, under the able guidance of the juvenile author's mother. There are, also, two Tales translated from the German; and the remaining three have been written by Mrs. Loudon, illustrative of historical records of remarkable trees, &c. This is a very pleasant mode of impressing botanical knowledge on the minds of children. Altogether, the volume is one of the prettiest imaginable books for the approaching gift season; and it has a few attractive illustrations. It is dedicated, by permission of her Majesty, to the Princess Royal.

## SCOTLAND.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—It appears that Mr. Wordsworth, the distinguished poet, is to be nominated as a candidate at the approaching election.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A WIFE.—At the High Court of Justiciary, on Wednesday (last week), Janet Campbell or McLeilan was tried for poisoning her husband with arsenic, in July last, at Dunning, in Perthshire. After a trial, lasting two days, the Jury deliberated about an hour, and found a verdict of "Not proven," by a great majority, which was received with considerable surprise by the large assemblage in court.

REPRESENTATION OF RENFREWSHIRE.—Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the county of Renfrew, vacant by the death of Mr. P. M. Stewart.

SUPPOSED POISONING AT CARLTON-UPON-TRENT.—A case, involving a strong suspicion of poisoning, which took place two years ago, has been discovered at this place. The person, whose death is in question, was a farmer of Carlton-upon-Trent, named George Taylor, who died on the 26th November, 1844. Some remarks having very lately got abroad relative to the cause of his death, K. Falkner, Esq., of Newark, gave order for the exhumation of the body, and a Jury was empanelled, which sat on Friday and Saturday (last week). From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was unmarried, and that a woman, named Elizabeth Smith, who was described as somewhat prepossessing in appearance, intelligent, and twenty-eight years of age, took care of his house. In September, 1844, Taylor was attacked more than once by severe illness, during which his housekeeper nursed him with great care, but he ultimately sunk under the complaint and died on the day above-named; his disease being, in the opinion of the medical attendants, ulceration of the stomach. After his decease the woman Smith showed signs of much mental suffering, and at length confessed to other parties that she administered mercury to her master at two separate times, which she put in his coffee. It appears that a preparation of arsenic is frequently kept by the farmers to steep the wheat before sowing, and this preparation is commonly known among them by the name of "mercury." The witness who spoke to having heard Smith confess her having administered the drug, said that at the time she declared her only intention was to make her master ill, but not to cause his death, for which she felt great remorse. The inquest was ultimately adjourned, that the contents of the stomach of the deceased might be examined by competent chemists.





THE LATE ADMIRAL DUPERRÉ.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## ADMIRAL DUPERRÉ.

VICTOR GUY, Baron Duperré, was born at Rochelle, the 20th February, 1775. This gallant and distinguished seaman entered the French navy in 1793, and from that time, until disabled by his late illness, was continually and actively engaged in the service of his country. He rose through every grade, and was made an Admiral and a Peer of France in 1830. He first displayed his ability and valour, while a sub-lieutenant on board *La Virginie*, in an engagement between that frigate and an enemy's vessel. In 1803, while commanding *La Syrene*, he made a skilful and honourable retreat from before two English vessels of war. In 1810 he commanded the *Bellona*, and the station off the Isle of France; he there, in the *Bellona*, captured three ships of the East India Company. On the 24th August, in the same year, he sustained a terrible and successful sea-fight against the English: in that encounter, he destroyed our frigates the *Magician* and the *Syrius*, and he captured the *Nereid*. During the engagement, which lasted four hours, he was severely wounded in the face, and, being thrown down from the deck into the battery, was carried off senseless. After much more eminent service, Admiral Duperré was appointed to the chief command of the naval army of Africa, and co-operated with Marshal Bourmont in the taking of Algiers. In 1834, M. Duperré was President of the Council of the Admiralty, and Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonial Department of the French Government. The gallant Admiral during his later years suffered from a disease of the spine, which terminated fatally on the 2nd inst.; he died at Paris in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the greatest naval officers of his day—a reputation which this country is ever ready to acknowledge, and well able to appreciate, even in an enemy.

The remains of M. Duperré were interred with great pomp at the Invalides, on Monday, the 9th inst.

## PRINCE RADZIVILL.

RADZIVILL is a non-Sovereign and Catholic principedom, having estates in Lithuania and the Grand Duchy of Posnania. Prince Michael, the recent head of this distinguished house, and the subject of this notice, was the third surviving son of Prince Michael, Palatine of Wilna, by his wife, Helen, daughter of Count Przesdzicki. Prince Michael, the son, was born the 24th September, 1778: he was a General, and Commander of the Order of Malta. The Prince married, in 1815, Alexandra, Countess Stecka, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Charles, who succeeds him. Prince Michael died last October, at Podlieznim.



## LADY SHUCKBURGH.

ANNA MARIA, Lady Shuckburgh, whose death occurred a few days since, was only daughter of the late Peter Denys, Esq., of Hans-place, Chelsea, by the lady Charlotte Fermor, his wife, daughter of George, second Earl of Pomfret. Her Ladyship, born 12th August, 1792, married, 27th October, 1825, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart., of Shuckburgh, county of Warwick, and has left several children.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

In our little gallery of "Nooks and Corners," there is not one which will be regarded with greater interest than the accredited Birth-place of Shakspeare, at Stratford. By the death of Mrs. Court, the owner of the house, the property will shortly be disposed of, according to the will of her late husband; and it is reported to be the intention of the Corporation of Stratford to purchase this home of genius—we trust to preserve it for the gratification of many future generations of pilgrims to the hallowed spot.



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

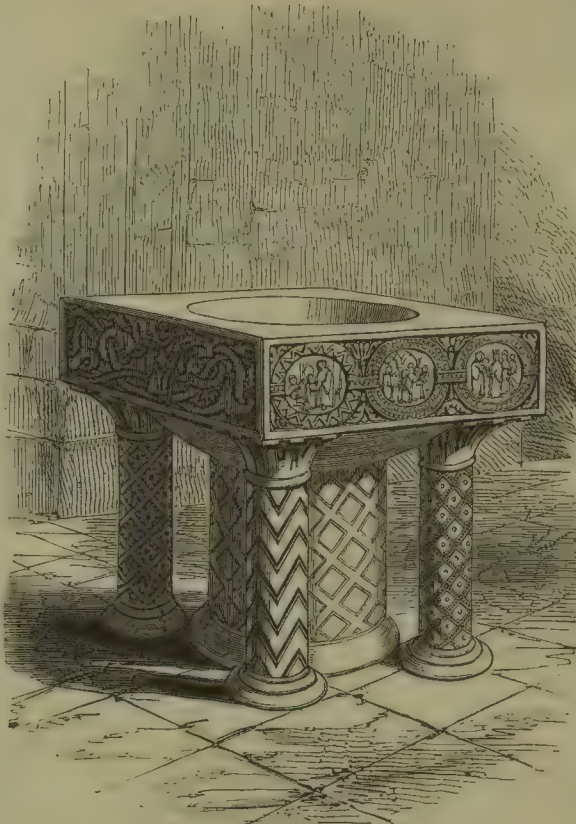
## THE HON. HENRY FOX.

THE Hon. Henry Stephen Fox was born the 22nd September, 1791: he was the only son of General Henry Edward Fox, third son of Henry, first Lord Holland. He was thus the nephew of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin of the late amiable and enlightened Lord Holland, and of his son, the present Peer. The Hon. Henry Fox was, in his younger days, well known in London as one of a coterie of gay and witty aristocrats, among whom were Lords Byron and Kinnaird, and others more or less celebrated, whose sayings and doings are recorded by Moore, in his "Life of Byron." After the peace of 1815, Mr. Fox visited the continent, where, while remaining at Rome, he caught a malaria fever, the effect of which injured the health of his after life. On his return to England he commenced his diplomatic career: his talents no less than his high connections soon raised him to eminence in it. He was the first Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, from which he was transferred in the same capacity to Rio de Janeiro: in 1836 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to the United States of America. His conduct, both private and public, while in that important station, obtained the general esteem and affection of the Americans, and tended much to the dignity and advantage of his own Government. Mr. Fox died recently at his residence in Washington; he was in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and had never married.



## NEW FONT IN DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

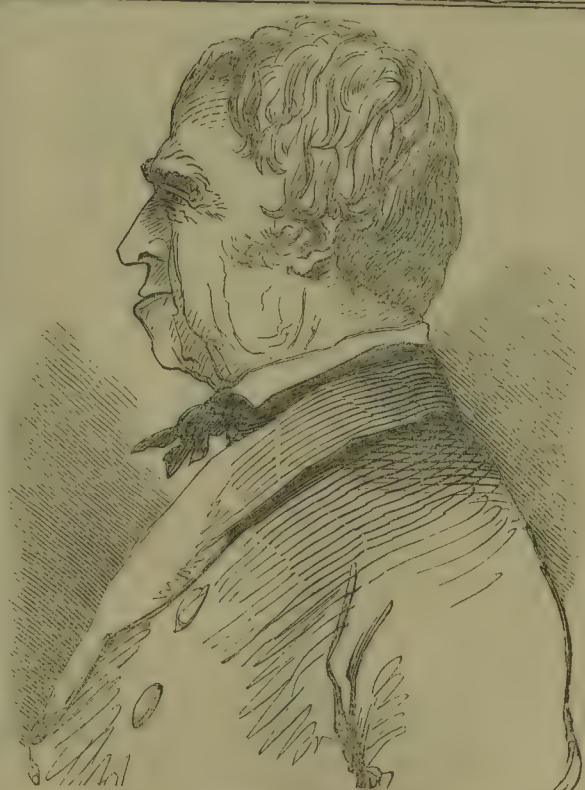
AMONG the many judicious alterations which the Dean and Chapter of Durham have lately been making in their noble Cathedral, is the erection of a massive Norman Font (in character with the style of the building), to take the place of the old Font, which, with its lofty canopy of tabernacle work, was far from being in harmony with the pile; however beautiful it might be in itself as a work of art. The Font is placed in the centre of the nave, at its western extremity. It is a fine work of art, and does its architect, Mr. Salvin, of London, much credit. The upper part of it is square. On the side facing the east, is a figure of St. Cuthbert (the patron saint of the Cathedral), holding the head of King Oswald; and on that facing the west, St. Cuthbert's Cross, with Norman foliage filling up the panelling of each. The north and south sides are decorated with roundels, sculptured with scenes from the life of St. Cuthbert, taken from some of the illuminations in a transcript of Bede's biography of the Saint, written about the year 1200, in the possession of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough Hall. The Basin is supported by five



## NEW FONT IN DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

short pillars, each adorned with varying decorations, the design of which has been taken from different parts of the Cathedral fabric. The Font is about to be raised by an approach of three steps.

AMICUS.



GENERAL TAYLOR.

THE operations of the United States forces against Mexico are bringing into notice the names of the Generals and Military Commanders of both Republics. Among the American officers none stand higher than General Taylor, by whom the first movements were conducted. He is a veteran soldier, rough and ready for a camp life in all its changes. In his total disregard of the minor points of dress, etiquette, &c., he resembles our Commodore Napier, who led an attack in Syria in a broad straw hat and flourishing a thick cudgel. The American papers give similar anecdotes of General Taylor, whose exterior would probably strike the mess-table of "the Tenth" with dismay. In more essential matters, however, he is an efficient commander: he had not only to conduct the warlike operations, but, what is even more difficult, to organise and drill the raw volunteers, of whom the greater part of his army consisted.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 11.

At a Congregation held this day the following degrees were conferred:—  
B.C.L.—John Moseley, Christ's College.  
M.A.—G. H. Money, A. Lowther, R. M. Newton, Trinity College; C. D. Gibson, A. K. Curtis, St. John's College.  
B.A.—F. French, St. Peter's College; J. M. Valpy, F. Bliss, Trinity College; F. W. Adey, Trinity Hall; W. Gipps, G. C. Mellor, O. P. Halstead, G. Lambert, J. B. Honnywill, St. John's College; H. J. Dodsworth, Sidney College; F. B. Burridge, Queen's College.  
Ad Eundem.—A. F. W. Shadwell, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. James Browell, curate of Fulham, has been appointed to the incumbency of St. James's Church, Muswell-hill, Hornsey. The incumbency of St. James's Church, Bermondsey, has been conferred on the Rev. William Nowal.

THE LORD MAYOR'S CHAPLAIN.—Sir George Carroll has appointed the Rev. Mr. Cobden to be his chaplain during the year of his Mayoralty.

THE TEETOTALLERS OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday night, a very crowded meeting of teetotalers was held in Exeter Hall, Dr. Oxley in the chair, when, after upwards of twenty working men had addressed the assembly, a memorial to Lord John Russell was adopted, praying his Lordship to prevent the consumption of grain in brewing or distilling, and to preserve it for the use of those who were writhing under the effects of famine. They marched to and departed from Exeter Hall in Lodges, preceded by bands of music. It was computed that there were 4000 persons present, each of whom paid an admission fee of fourpence.

LONDON LUXURIES.—Seats are now being placed, similar to those in the parks, for the use of the public, beneath a handsome row of trees, on the foot pavement in Piccadilly.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—W. Billington, C.E., who received instructions to survey the *Great Britain* steamer, has given his opinion that the difficult task of floating her can be accomplished, and that respectable and experienced contractors may be found who will undertake to float her at a moderate cost. Mr. Billington thus describes the position of the *Great Britain*:—"She is stranded on the sands on the north side of Dundrum Bay, between two reefs of rocks, which extend a considerable distance into the sea, about 1000 yards asunder. Her position is north-west, with her stern to the sea, and about 130 yards above low-water, and her stem 300 yards from shore. On the starboard side the plates have been bulged, and the rivets sprung to a considerable extent, which admit freely the flowing and ebbing of the tide; and several holes about 14 inch diameter have been drilled through the bottom in order to prevent her from lifting or beating. At spring tides there are from 16 to 17 feet of water in her hold, and at low water she is left dry, with the exception of a small quantity of water in the dock she has naturally formed for herself in the sand and gravel, and about 2 feet in her bottom, and she oscillates freely during high tides. She appears much sprung and strained, has lost her rudder, and the screw propeller is slightly damaged. The cylinders, pumps, &c., and part of the driving gear, are covered at high tide, and exposed to the action of the salt water. Her weight is about 1,600 tons (without masts, &c.), and the accumulation of wreck about 200 tons more."

The house is so well known through tourists and the guide-books, that its description need scarcely be repeated here. Mr. Charles Knight has, however, invested its familiar history with such freshness and enthusiasm, that the reader will thank us for the following quotation:—

"In the town of Stratford, there is a street retaining its ancient name, Henley-street, being the road to Henley-in-Arden, where, in 1574, stood two houses, with a garden and orchard attached to each; and these houses were then purchased by John Shakspeare. It is said that William Shakspeare was born in one of these houses. His father may have inhabited the house before the purchase; and it is more than probable that he did, for at a Court-leet in 1556, there is an entry of an assignment to him of the lease of a house in Henley-street, and of another in

Greenhill-street. There is nothing to prove that the poet was *not* born in the house in Henley-street: and there that house still stands, altered according to modern fashion, its gable roofs destroyed—divided and subdivided into smaller tenements—part converted into a little inn, part the residence of a female, who shows the room where it is alleged that Shakspeare first saw the light, and the low-roofed kitchen where his mother taught him to read. The walls of that bedroom are covered literally with thousands of names, inscribed in homage by pilgrims from every region where the glory of Shakspeare is known. At the time when Shakspeare's father bought this house, it was, no doubt, a mansion, as compared with the majority of houses in Stratford."—*Penny Cyclopaedia: voce Shakspeare.*



THE ROOM IN WHICH SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN.



Nov. 14, 1846.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



WORCESTER STEEPLE CHASE.—THE WATER LEAP OPPOSITE THE GRAND STAND.

## THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

### NO. II.—THE THAMES OFFICE.

#### MR. BRODERIP AND MR. BALLANTINE.

The first named of these two gentlemen has just been removed to the Westminster Police Court, to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bond. The appointment is, of course, a promotion, and one which Mr. Broderip, as he has won it, will, we hope, enjoy long. He has sat upon the Thames Police Bench for nearly twenty-five years, and appears yet to be in the prime of life—a good-looking, portly, gentlemanly personage.

Mr. Broderip is a benevolent, kindly magistrate, somewhat fiery of temperament, and apt occasionally to cross-examine a stupid or prevaricating witness in a style and with a tone which has more of the sharpness and snappishness of the



MR. BRODERIP, THE NEWLY-APPOINTED WESTMINSTER POLICE MAGISTRATE.

advocate than the calm dignity of the judge. He is somewhat of a stickler for the letter of the law, and apt to iterate and reiterate the reasons which induce him to take a particular view of a point long after any one he addresses sees the gist of the matter quite as well as himself.

Mr. Broderip enjoys a fair standing at the bar; the volumes of Reports published by him, in conjunction with Mr. Bingham, of Worship-street, are standard works of reference; and, besides his legal attainments, he is a man of much and varied reading and information.

Mr. Broderip's removal will, we understand, be much regretted by the subordinate officials of the Court, to whom he has endeared himself by many acts of single-hearted kindness and benevolence.

Mr. Ballantine is the Senior Magistrate of the Thames Police Court. He is now approaching his seventieth year, and has kept his present situation for more than a quarter of a century. He is a remarkably tall, portly, and military-looking man—indeed, we believe that he was in the Army before he embarked in his legal career; and he still retains something of the *tournure* of the soldier. Mr. Ballantine has always borne the general character of an efficient and upright Magistrate. He is possessed of a calm and agreeable disposition, and a clear head; he is, however, perhaps apt to cling to first impressions, with occasionally undue tenacity. He makes up his mind upon a case speedily, and can very rarely be shaken from the view which he believed it right first to adopt. Mr. Ballantine is the father of the gentleman of that name, so well known as an Old Bailey Barrister. Occasionally, his son appears in his legal capacity in his father's Court; and, we have heard it remarked by those who know both well, that, upon these occasions, it was a matter of curious interest to watch the determination evidenced by Mr. Ballantine, senior, not to allow even the shadow of a doubt to creep in, of his being in any degree swayed in his decision by any considerations, other than those of the naked merits of the case.

In point of personal demeanour, nothing can exceed the contrast between the two Magistrates. Mr. Broderip is as fiery and explosive as Mr. Ballantine is quiet and self-possessed; but the difference, after all, is one more of manner than matter: both are gentlemen—upright public functionaries, and acute and learned lawyers.

### THE WORCESTER HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.

Fling me the picture of the chase.

SCOTT.

SPORT never dies—at least, in England. The plant is perennial. The seasons won't chant its dirge or write its epitaph. All that would be premature. When Sport evacuates the Turf, and gives the Jockey Club a holiday, you are sure to find him at the Steeple-Chase. When he retires from that field of his fame, you are equally certain to find his tent pitched at Newmarket, among the daisy-cutters, or else some other arena of noble equitation. Honour to Worcester! for it has just enjoyed the honour of opening the ball; of exhibiting the first Chase of the season; and a noble Chase it has been. There was

Lord Strathmore, on Switcher, brave hedger and ditcher,

And bold Captain Barnett's Marengo the fleet;

Squire Onseley Higgins on Pioneer—which are

The steeds just unlikely to suffer defeat.

We cannot be mute on Hon. Watkins' Salute;

Tilbury's Culverthorpe jump'd to the scratch,

With Moseley's nag Jerry, that rasp'd away merry,

And Mr. Smith's Tramp, 'bout the best of the batch.

Don't let us forget Mr. Preston's Brunette—

"A bumper, Squire Jones," to your Sparta the bonny;

Another line "tattles" the whole of the set

In Mahomet, Gilrag, and b(1)g Little Johnny.

At starting, Tramp seemed determined to enact the part of the bull in the china-shop—viz., to have it all his own way. He had taken an idea into his head that the Severn would be only a ditch to him, and

that his competitors were so many equine tortoises. Well and nobly did he clear the hurdles, where "Little Johnny" went down as though this were "the great difficulty;" while Switcher and Brunette, almost neck and neck, flew over bravely, close in the wake of the Tramp. At the second fence, Pioneer performed the functions implied in his name. He came to the front, only to clear the way for the band behind him; when Sparta and Marengo thundered upon his flanks, as though they were conscious of "the pluck" which their glorious names should evoke. Once more at the hurdles! and there Tramp took a leap that would electrify a tomb-stone. In sober truth, it brought him slap up to the front, although he was two lengths behind. Brave and gallant steed! you should have won the Race; but the race is not always to the swift, and the best horse has often been signally defeated. Now they enter the course—

On to the course! On to the course!

Gallantly rattles each quivering horse.

The Meadows are past; and now comes the brunt;

See! Sparta files up, as of yore, to the front.

Nobly she took the leap o'er the brook;

And over flew Tramp in the brilliantest style;

Pioneer, Jerry, Marengo, unwearied,

Come up in a bunch. Where is Switcher the while?

He comes to the brook. Before you leap look!

Bah! he has been "dodging" the whole of the race;

And, swift as the wind, he has now left behind

The most of the lot. Oh! brave is the chase!

Bold Tramp is done up; and poor Jerry is down;



THE THAMES POLICE OFFICE.—MR. BALLANTINE, THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE.



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**AN INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE.** **ROWLAND'S MELACOMIA;** the most successful liquid preparation ever known in this or any other country, for DYING the HAIR of the Head, Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows a natural and permanent Brown or Black, so exactly resembling the natural colour of the hair as to defy detection. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, is free from any unpleasant smell, and can be used by any lady or gentleman with the greatest ease and security. Its effect is so permanent, that neither water nor perspiration will influence it; and it is entirely free from those properties (usual in hair dyes) which give an unnatural red or purple tint to the hair. Price 5s.—Prepared by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London; sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

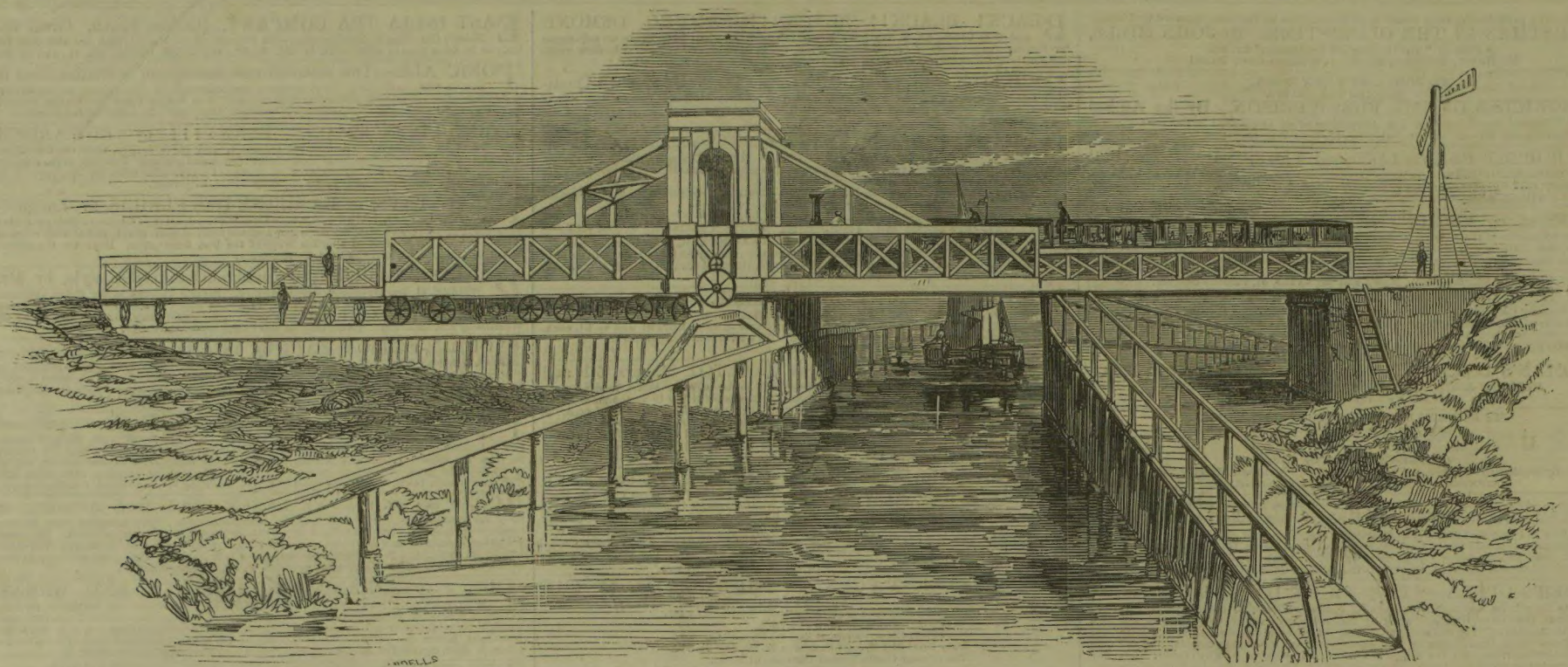
**METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH** and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes, and you will perform the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, &c. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and Co's, only Establishment, 130½, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

**BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH-POWDER** has now been in general use by the public, and as an appendage to the fashionable toilet for fully half a century. It was originally prepared (according to the direction of an eminent physician) of vegetable substances, without the admixture of any pernicious ingredient, so as to impart firmness and a beautiful whiteness to the gums, sweeten the breath, and a delicate whiteness to the teeth; at the same time, by its regular daily use, preserving them from decay, and preventing the toothache. These distinguishing characteristics have procured for it the approbation of the Royal Family, and the most distinguished personages in the United Kingdom.—Prepared and sold by BUTLER and HADDING, Chemists, No. 4, Cheap-side, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Davenport and Stead, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and of most Druggists and Perfumers in the United Kingdom, in boxes, at 2s. 6d. each.

**FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.**—Price 2s. 6d. Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

**MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDEANUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth,** however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft way, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheap-side; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive





RAILWAY DRAWBRIDGE OVER THE ARUN, CALLED "THE TELESCOPE BRIDGE."—(CLOSED.)

### TIMBER DRAWBRIDGE CARRYING THE BRIGHTON AND CHICHESTER RAILWAY ACROSS THE RIVER ARUN.

THIS Drawbridge (popularly, though not very appropriately, called the Telescope Bridge) was constructed to meet the requirements of the Lords of the Admiralty, who have the jurisdiction of the River Arun, over which the Bridge is built; it being required that the Bridge should be capable of leaving a clear space, when open, of the unusual width of sixty feet, for the passage of vessels navigating the river, which is a larger opening by many feet than any drawbridge hitherto constructed.

This Bridge, with the exception of the machinery for moving it, is constructed entirely of timber, and consists of two strongly trussed frames or platforms, one of which moves laterally or sideways; the other, or principal trussed framing, moves back to the extent of sixty-three feet, when the Bridge is opened, and occupies the space vacated by the first-mentioned moveable platform.

The principal trussed moveable framing is 144 feet long, 35 feet high, and weighs about 70 tons; it is supported by and traverses upon fourteen friction wheels, each six feet in diameter, and is easily moved by suitable wheels and pinions, acting on a fixed rack underneath the Bridge; two men and a boy readily opening the Bridge in from four to five minutes.

The total length of the Bridge is 273 feet, and the clear width is 12 feet; it is constructed for a single line of rails, but the Railway on either side has a double line.

From the great length of the moveable timber framing, it was requisite that it should be so braced and supported, that it should not change its shape, or become depressed at the end, when moved away from its point of support on the opposite pier. This object has been effectually accomplished by means of suspending slings and adjusting screws, by the use of which latter the whole framing can always be kept in perfect adjustment, although the extreme end of the framing overhangs upwards of 60 feet from the wheels on which it moves.

The strength of the work was severely tested before the opening of the line, both by Major-General Pasley and Colonel Codrington, the In-

spectors-General of Railways; two of the heaviest engines and tenders being placed upon the Bridge, they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of the trial.

The Bridge was designed by J. U. Rastrick, Esq., F.R.S., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Line, and does credit to the careful workmanship of Mr. Butt, of Littlehampton, the contractor for the work.

**SPEED ON THE NARROW GAUGE.**—It is stated that a few days ago one of Mr. Robert Stephenson's outside cylinder engines, with six feet driving-wheels, took a train of eleven carriages, weighing about 55 tons, over the London and North Western line between Leighton and Tring—*viz.*, nine miles in twelve minutes. This gives an average speed of 45 miles per hour, and seven of the nine miles must have been travelled over at upwards of sixty miles per hour.

**THE LATE MR. OWEN'S BEQUEST.**—It is stated, on the authority of one of the trustees, that the full amount of Mr. Owen's bequest for the foundation of a college near Manchester, will be about £100,000.

**ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY.**—A few days ago, a rather serious accident occurred on the above railway near Burton-on-Trent. At the spot where this casualty took place, the line crosses a canal upon the level by means of a swing bridge, and as the train to Birmingham approached it, a barge was passing along. Before the bridge could be turned to its proper position, the train was up, and the engine dashed across the canal and embedded itself in the opposite bank, the tender being dragged along with it. The engineer and the stoker jumped off, and escaped unhurt; but the guard sustained serious injuries. A second-class carriage next the tender was smashed to atoms; fortunately it did not contain passengers, and the other carriages escaped with a violent concussion, which alarmed the passengers, but not one sustained any injury. A messenger was sent fifty yards down the line to warn the engine-driver of the danger, but, although the engine was instantly reversed, and the breaks put on, the attempt to stop the train was ineffectual. The other trains were delayed for several hours. Mr. Commissioner Balguy was in the train, on his way to the Bankruptcy Court, and the cause of his non-arrival was communicated by means of the electric telegraph.

**ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday night last an accident of a dreadful character took place on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Kendal, which is likely to terminate in fatal consequences. A party of sub-contractors and other persons engaged on the line had gone on a pleasure trip to Shap, a distance of about sixteen miles, to celebrate the completion of the railway, and for that purpose procured two engines belonging to the Company, entirely without their consent. On returning, one of the engines went on in front, and arriving at its destination first, was incautiously left standing on the rails when the second engine arrived. A collision ensued, which dashed the first engine to atoms, and dreadfully injured those parties who were on the latter, who were thrown off in all directions. One man, Smith, was dashed into the furnace of the engine, and dreadfully scorched and otherwise injured, so that no hope remains of his recovery. Another person had his thigh lacerated, and others were injured to a great extent. The engineer has absconded.

### THE NEW RAILWAY OFFICE.

On Monday the new Railway Commissioners opened their office in Great George-street, Westminster, and began to act in execution of the statute of last Session, where specifications, &c., for intended bills in the next Session must be delivered by the end of the present month. The Commissioners are the Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P. (Chief Commissioner), Earl Granville, Sir E. Ryan, and Captain H. R. Brandreth. Her Majesty was empowered by the Act to appoint five Commissioners, but only four have been gazetted. The second section provides that from and after the day which shall be so specified in the *Gazette* (Monday last) as the day on which the said Commissioners shall begin to act in execution of the statute, all the powers, rights, and authority vested in or exercised by the Board of Trade under any Act with respect to any railway or intended railway, shall be transferred to and vested in and exercised by the Commissioners of Railways, as fully as if they had been named in the said several Acts of Parliament, and all the provisions of the said Acts shall be deemed to apply to the said Commissioners, instead of the Board of Trade.

**OPENING OF THE CARLISLE EXTENSION RAILWAY.**—The extension of the Carlisle Railway, from the temporary station at Scotswood-road to the Forth, at Newcastle, took place yesterday week, when the Directors, the Mayor, Sheriff, several members of the Corporation, the Town Clerk, John Adamson, Esq., John Challoner, Esq., and a large number of gentlemen connected with the town, proceeded a short distance along the line westward, by special train, and returned to the Forth Banks. The whole length of the part opened was crowded by the spectators, who loudly cheered as the train moved along.

**MR. HUDSON, M.P., LORD MAYOR OF YORK.**—It appears, from an article in the *Yorkshire Gazette* of Saturday, that Mr. Hudson has consented to become once more Lord Mayor of York.

**ELECTION OF THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.**—On Monday, Robert Martineau, Esq., brass-founder, was unanimously elected Mayor of Birmingham. Mr. Martineau is brother to Harriet Martineau, the celebrated writer.

**THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.**—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Mr. George Russell Clerk was unanimously appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

**THE ANDOVER UNION.**—Two large Parliamentary blue books have just been printed, containing the report and the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Andover Union Inquiry, in the late session. The evidence extends to nearly 1800 folio pages, which, with the report, an analysis of the evidence, and an index, form two bulky volumes, printed by order of the House of Commons. In last week's paper we gave an interesting article upon Poor Law Unions, with illustrations.

**THE SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—It appears that in the action for damages brought by Mr. Cotton, the late Governor of the Bank, against the Eastern Counties Railway, for injuries sustained in the memorable accident of the 18th of July last, the Company have allowed judgment to go by default. Under this course the damages will simply be assessed in the Sheriff's Court, and the Company will escape the exposure of their negligence, which would have taken place upon the whole subject being brought before a jury. In proceeding for damages Mr. Cotton characteristically stated his intention to hand over to a public charity whatever amount might be awarded to him.



THE DRAWBRIDGE OPEN.